

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 340.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.), SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1869.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 28.—A deputation of gentlemen representing the Lancashire cotton trade have united in a request to the Duke of Argyll to obtain government assistance in the production of cotton in the British colonies. They set forth the great depression in the trade at present, and show that relief can only be had by government lending its aid to enable India to develop the growing of cotton, so as to compete with the United States.

The Irish Church bill will soon come before the House of Lords again on motion to go into committee. No line of action in dealing with the provisions of the bill has yet been marked out, but the general feeling of the Peers is in favour of making amendments based on the principle of concurrent endowment.

June 24.—In the House of Lords, last night, Viscount Lifford gave notice of an amendment to the Irish Church bill, relieving glebe houses of debt, increasing and extending glebe lands, and granting twenty-five acres of land to the Catholic and Presbyterian churches.

June 25.—In the House of Lords to-night, Baron Ridesdale gave notice of an amendment, to allow the Irish Bishops to retain their seats in the House of Lords.—Earl Russell favours the proposition for concurrent endowment, and will introduce an amendment to that effect, when the bill comes before the House of Peers again.

June 28.—Baron Westbury gave notice of an amendment, granting out of present revenues £2,000,000 sterling to the Catholics, £1,000,000 to the Presbyterians, and the balance to the Irish Church.

June 24.—The Viceroy of Egypt has gone to Windsor on a visit to the Queen.

June 26.—The Queen reviewed the Guards at Windsor to-day in honour of the Viceroy of Egypt. There were about twenty thousand spectators.

June 28.—The Queen gave a public breakfast this morning, in honour of the Viceroy of Egypt, at Buckingham Palace.

It is stated that it will cost the government six and a half million pounds sterling to purchase the telegraph lines of the country as contemplated.

June 28.—The House of Commons have passed the Bankruptcy bill to a third reading.

LONDON, June 24.—It is reported that France is endeavouring to renew the September Convention with Italy for the withdrawal of French troops from Rome, and that she only requires sufficient guarantees from Italy for the security of the Papal territory before concluding the treaty.

PARIS, June 24.—The Emperor to-day visited the camp of Chalons and made a speech to the soldiers. He reminded them that this was the anniversary of the battle of Solferino, and said he was pleased that they had not forgotten the great cause for which they fought ten years ago. The Emperor continued as follows:—"Preserve the remembrance of battles fought by your fathers and yourselves, for our victories are the history of the progress of civilization. You will thus maintain the military spirit, which is the triumph of noble over vulgar passions. It is fidelity to the flag, devotion to the country. Continue in the same course, and you will always be worthy of so great a nation, and you will always be worthy of the great nation, and will maintain the military spirit necessary for a great people."

Marshal Bazaine, in presenting to the Emperor the soldiers who took part in the battles of Solferino and Magenta, said:—"Your soldiers recall the day when they led them to victory. The glorious anniversary shall never be effaced from our hearts. Under all circumstances they remain devoted to your dynasty."

FLORENCE, June 24.—The official journals here state that large crowds assembled in the streets of Genoa, but committed no violence, confining their demonstrations to the utterance of seditious cries. They finally dispersed, without making any resistance to the police. Slight disturbances are also reported in Naples and Bergamo.

MADRID, June 27.—In the Cortes, yesterday, the

Republican members were warned that their presence in the chamber was permitted as an act of patriotism, but they could not be tolerated as the accomplices in a scheme for building up a republic; that the present condition of affairs could not long continue, as it would become necessary to repress the people or anarchy would result.

ZURICH, June 26.—In consequence of the order forbidding Mazzini to reside in certain parts of Switzerland, he to-day departed for London.

Orange Excitement in Ireland.

There has been some violent talking of late in Ireland touching the coming disestablishment of the church in that portion of the kingdom. Immense meetings have been held, and each succeeding speaker seems to have endeavoured to surpass the preceding one in the exciting style of language addressed to them. A specimen brick or two or two may not be unacceptable just now. A new Orange hall was opened on the 4th at Ballybay. Some two or three thousand of the Orange association assembled, and received with rapturous applause the address of their Grand Master, of which the following is an extract:—

"The Orangemen of Ireland, I am proud to say, are the only body which comprises within its ranks all persons, no matter of what religious persuasion, so long as they maintain the Bible and oppose Popery. I say, therefore, it deserves to prosper and will prosper, and I am glad to be able to announce to the multitude assembled here that Orangism never was so strong in Ireland as it is now. Do you be ready, then, all of you to fight for those principles which have been committed to your care, and which you must maintain. (Hear, hear and loud cheers.) What use would you be if not ready to come to the front if wanted at a pinch, as I am sure you will be wanted ere long?" (Loud cheering.)

The Grand Chaplain was the next speaker, and he thus exhorted his hearers:—

"We have been again betrayed, as in 1641, but are you not ready to have resort again to the remedy discovered in 1690? and I very much mistake it if it will not be soon required. (Cheers) Will you forget the glorious deeds of your ancestors at Enniskillen, Derry, Aughrim and the Boyne? (No, never, and cheers) Are you not ready if 1869 turns out as bad as 1689 to do your duty as your forefathers did in 1690? (We are, and loud cheering) They risked their property and lives and stood united, with a bold front, against the rebels, in order to keep themselves attached to what they considered faithful, loyal, Protestant England; but now England repudiates the connexion, and by her House of Commons is about to sever all the ties of sisterhood, and still she has the audacity to say, 'Oh, we will annul only one article of the Union and will still govern and rule over Ireland, but that won't do; we must have the set in its entirety or not at all'—(cheers)—and I contend that the minute the obnoxious bill receives the sign-manual of the Queen, the solemn compact is broken, and therefore, in all equity, void. (Hear, hear, &c.) But we will reject the iron hoof of England and get rid of the Papacy at the same time, driving two serpents out at once. (Rapturous applause.)

"Rejecting the iron hoof of England" means something, no doubt; but the question is, what does it really mean? and what will Orangemen be wanted to "come to the front" for, ere long?

GOLD-MINING.—The Hastings Chronicle of the 23rd ult. contains the following report on the Eagle Hill mine, Denbigh, by Prof. J. T. Bell, addressed to J. I. Shaver, Esq., one of the proprietors:—

"DEAR SIR,—In September, 1868, you requested me to assay for you a sample of rock, which you stated to come from Eagle Hill, in the township of Denbigh. You were then under the impression that it was an ore of silver, similar to that of the celebrated

Gould & Currie Mine, which on a casual inspection it would resemble. On making an assay of 6 lbs., however, I found no silver; but the assay yielded 1.074 grains of gold—or at the rate of 17 dwts. 21 grains to the ton of 2,000 lbs. The rock is peculiar in constitution and appearance, and so far as my experience goes is unique, no other sample of a like description having come under my observation. A rapid qualitative analysis showed it to consist of crystalline carbonate of lime, coloured pale bluish-gray by disseminated particles of plumbago, and in parts closely associated with darker bands, in which the graphite is predominant. It also contains a small proportion of silica and carbonate of magnesia, and a few specks of mica, magnetic iron (black sand) and iron pyrites.

"In the month of May last past, I visited, in company with yourself and others, the locality from which you had informed me the above described specimen was taken, and found the same rock, which is easily recognised, *in situ*. It forms an extensive ledge, cropping out upon the summit of one of the ridges which traverse that section of the country in an east and west direction.

"I noticed the ledge of banded limestone along the strike (east and west) over 500 yards; and was informed by the farmer who lived on the lot that it extended over a mile to the eastward, and he did not know how far to the west. The dip is gentle, possibly about twenty degrees to the N.E., and the position highly favourable for working, as there is a choice mill site and a permanent spring of water on the ledge itself. The total thickness of the layers which compose the ledge I should estimate at about 60 feet, divided into two sections by a layer of schistose rock, which occurs at about 20 feet from the surface, i.e., about 20 yards from the northern edge of the outcrop.

"Since my return I have made assays from the surface rock, which showed gold in small quantity, and two assays, of five lbs. each, from the solid part of the ledge, one of which yielded gold at the rate of 9 dwts. per ton, and the other 8 dwts. per ton; though I suspect that some of the gold from the latter sample must have escaped in the process, as it showed equally rich with the other in the washing pan. All the above assays were by the Mill process.

"But even taking the results as they stand, the average will be—

Assay 1868—17 dwts, 21 gr.	\$17 84
" 1869—No. 1, 9 dwts.	9 00
" " No 2, 8 dwts.	6 00

3 382 84

Average per ton. . . \$10 96+

"I am, dear sir, yours very truly,

(Signed)

JAS. T. BELL,
Professor Mines, &c., Albert College,
Belleville, June 18th, 1869."

The English papers regard it as fortunate that only one suicide is reported, resulting from losses at this year's Derby, and that was only a coachman.

The British Minister at Washington has received an official announcement that the International Exhibition of Workingmen's labour will be held in London next year; details to be furnished hereafter.

The principal shops in Paris will henceforth be closed on Sundays. This important social reform is not the result of a religious movement, but of a desire on the part of shopkeepers and their employees to obtain additional recreation. The latter appeal to the goodwill of the public to aid them in making the measure general.

It is claimed by a Florentine professor that scurvy may be cured by simply winding a copper wire, slender and flexible, around the leg of the patient, leaving an end long enough to touch the ground. The theory is that the wire conducts away the electricity of the body.

Gen. Sherman remarked the other day that, in his opinion, the shortest way to compel the Indians to settle down to civilized life was to send ten regiments of soldiers to the Plains, with orders to shoot buffalo until they became too scarce to support the relation.

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY.—We have received the July number, which begins a sort of new series of a magazine, the changes being slight, but all in way of improvement. The Magazine will be printed with new type; and the cover, which has been objected to on account of its readiness to soil, will be covered with a more elaborate design. Each number will, as far as practicable, be complete with itself, so that subscribers may commence at any time. The back numbers since April can still be furnished. It is scarcely necessary to recommend the Magazine, which is now well known. Its matter is entirely original and partly selected, but all interesting and light reading for a leisure hour, and articles of scientific value for the inquiring mind. It has recipes for the kitchen, music for the drawing room, tales for the nursery. It is in a form that is likely to be preserved, and it may yet be perused by children's children many years hence. The *New Dominion Monthly* has a speciality which should render it valuable to all classes in Canada. It has been compiled with quite a number of sketches of the history of various parts of the country, with interesting accounts of the adventures and privations of the early settlers, not omitting the French colonies of Acadia and Canada, and of the U. E. Loyalists, and it is intended to collect as far as possible, that is strikingly interesting in the early annals of the various parts of the country are the knowledge buried in oblivion. A dollar laid out on a good magazine, bears excellent fruit twelve times a year, the fruit remains of permanent value. Let every man who wishes to please and profit his family see for them the *New Dominion Monthly*. Published by J. Dougall & Son, of Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

remaining in Madoc Post Office, July 1st, 1869.

n, James	Hazard, James
okes, Joe	Innman, W J
ackridge, Miss Louisa	Innman, Miss E
eshaw, Mrs P	Inkster, Miss Elizabeth
eman, John M	James, James
ay, Miss Mary	McGarr, S O
eman, Edward	McBeath, Lachlan
ury, (Jo) 2	McQuarrey, Lachlan
le, Mrs	Nichol, Thos
or, Thos	O'Connor, Michael
ury, David	O'Dougherty G J
Stephen	Rowe, Wm
nier, Miss Martha	Running, James
gibbon, James	Remington, Thos
ley, James	Squires, Hiram
ow, Allen	Wilber, Robert
ies, Timothy P	Young, James
ington, Miss E	Young, Silas

ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster.

MUSIC.

MISS ACKERMANN

ESPECTFULLY intimates to the Inhabitants of MADOC and its vicinity that she will continue to

INSTRUCTION in INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
Miss A. feels confident, from several years' experience in teaching, that she is able to impart a thorough practical acquaintance with the use both of Piano and Organ.

Young persons wishing to fit themselves for teaching will receive particular attention.

—Course of 24 Lessons (8 per week). \$6
Public Lessons, for parties at a distance, 60 cents.

Grain Cradles AND Spinning Wheels

PAIRED by the Subscriber.
Residence, One Mile West of Madoc Village.
ISAAC CANNIFF.

C. G. WILSON, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a BY-LAW will be introduced in the COUNCIL of the Corporation of the United Townships of TUDOR, WOLLASTON and LIMERICK, at the meeting thereof to be held at the NEW DOMINION Hotel, MILLBRIDGE, Tudor, on TUESDAY, August 3rd next, for the purpose of opening and establishing a ROAD, fifty feet wide, commencing at Lot 40, Free Grants, Hastings Road, Limerick, and running south-westerly into the Township of Wollaston by the 7th Concession line, Lot 4 in the 8th Concession, Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in the 9th Concession, Lots 16, 17 and 18 in the 10th Concession, thence westerly along said Concession line to the side road between Lots 20 and 21, all in the Township of Wollaston, as surveyed and marked out by Benjamin McKillican, Junior, Township Surveyor.

Also, at the same time and place a BY-LAW will be introduced for opening and establishing a ROAD commencing at Town-line at Lot 1 in the 2nd Concession of Limerick, thence running westerly to Lot 5, thence southerly on Lots 6 and 7, through Moore's clearance, and continues in the same direction till it intersects the road leading to Wadsworth Lake, all in the Township of Limerick, as surveyed and laid out by John Ray, Township Surveyor.

Of which all persons interested are requested to take notice.

By Order.

WILLIAM HARPER,
Township-Clerk.

MILLBRIDGE, Tudor, June 21st, 1869.

CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY

For 1870-71.

THE SUBSCRIBER proposes to issue in SEPTEMBER, 1870, a sufficient support by SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS can be obtained to cover the cost of Publication, a CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY, comprising the PROVINCES of ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, and NEW BRUNSWICK; to which will be appended the PROVINCES of NEWFOUNDLAND and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. The Directory will contain the Names of Professional and Business Men, and of the Principal Inhabitants in the Cities, Towns and Villages, together with a large amount of general information, including Alphabetical Directories of Post Offices and Postmasters, Banks, Governmental Departments and Employes, Houses of Parliament, Law Courts, Educational Departments, Custom Houses and Officers of Customs, Ports of Entry, Tariffs of Customs, List of Patents of Inventions, Canals, Railways, Railway and Steamboat Routes, Benevolent and Religious Societies, Clergy of all Denominations, Registrars with their Divisions, Newspapers and Periodicals, &c., &c., also, Statements of Imports and Exports, Revenue, Expenditure, Trade, Population, &c., &c.

To be Corrected to August, 1870.

The CANADA DIRECTORY for 1857-58, published by the Subscriber, contained the names of the Principal Inhabitants in 1,330 Cities, Towns and Villages in Upper and Lower Canada. The CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY for 1870-71 will contain a short description of at least 3,500 Cities, Towns and Villages in the Dominion of Canada, and the Provinces of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, together with the Names of the Professional and Business Men and of the principal Inhabitants.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Dominion of Canada Subscribers	.....\$12 Cy per copy.
United States	do .....\$15 Cy per copy.
Great Britain and Ireland	do .....\$23 Sigs.
France, Germany, &c.	do .....\$3 Sigs.

RATES OF ADVERTISING will be made known on application to the Publisher.

No Money to be paid until the Work is delivered.—This notice is given for the reason that unprincipled men have, on several occasions canvassed for, and collected moneys in advance, on account of Books which they falsely represented me as being about to publish.

Persons desirous of aiding in the Publication of the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY for 1870-71 will please send in their orders for SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS to

JOHN LOVELL, Printer and Publisher,
23 and 25 St. Nicholas Street,
Montreal, May, 1869.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

The Cheapest and Best Way of
ADVERTISING
SPRING ARRIVALS of GOODS,
SALES BY AUCTION,
PUBLIC MEETINGS, &c., &c.,
IS IN THE
MADOC MERCURY.

For SALE.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT, In MADOC VILLAGE.

For further particulars, inquire of the Proprietor,
S. D. ROSS.

4th June, 1869.

Farm for Sale.

LOT Number One in the Eleventh Concession of MARMORA, containing Sixty-seven and a half (67½) acres, about a dozen of which are cleared. With a Log House and Log Barn.

Title perfect. For terms, apply to
GEORGE GIBSON,
Storrington, Sunbury P. O., near Kingston, Ont.,
or at the MERCURY Office.—June 2, 1869.

JOHN DALE, MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT, MADOC.

LAND---LOTS FOR SALE, SUITABLE FOR FARMING OR MINING

MARMORA—part of 25 in the 6th, and of 1 in the 10th.
MADOC—part of 7 in 2nd, 5 in 2nd, 10 in 4th, 1 in 9th.
HUNGERFORD—part of 37 in 5th, 31 in 6th, 31 in 10th, and 5 in 14th.

HUNTINGDON—14 in 12th.
Further information may be had by applying to
JOHN IVERS, AGENT,
St. Francis Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

NOTICE.—Any persons found cutting timber, or in any way trespassing on any of the above lands, will be liable to immediate prosecution.

JOHN IVERS, Agent, Montreal.
P. M. NULTY, Barrister, Belleville.

Forneri & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND LAND AGENTS.

Office, Next Door to the Hoffman House, MADOC.
Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.
Money to Loan.
C. C. FORNERI, C.E. & P.L.S. L. KENNEDY, C.E. & P.L.S.
All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

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DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

Mr. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England.)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE
With Taste and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

DR. ELMER

HAS RESUMED HIS PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.
Madoc, Oct. 10th, 1868.

Village Lots, for Building Purposes at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale Fifty Eligible Building Lots, situated in the immediate vicinity of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of the village of Madoc.

All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated with on favourable terms, both as regards price and terms of payment. Title indisputable. Apply to

CHARLES KIRK, on the Premises.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

FRIDAY, July 3rd, 1869.

WHEAT	.....	80 00
BARLEY	.....	1 25
RYE	.....	0 00
OATS	.....	0 00
PEAS	.....	0 00
BUITER	.....	0 10
EGGS	.....	0 10
PORE	.....	0 00
HIDES	.....	0 25

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

It is proposed to get up a grand fair in Cincinnati, to exhibit the manufactures of the Mississippi Valley.

A London theatre is advertised by men who carry oil portraits of members of the company on their backs.

The *Elora Express* says that all the contracts on the railway from Guelph to Fergus have been let, with one or two exceptions.

On the 19th ult., the state carriage of Lord Monck, with the harness, which originally cost nearly \$3,000, was sold to a tavern keeper in Montreal for \$150. He once made a wager that he would drive it four-in-hand to Lachine, and has done it.

The Intercolonial Railway Commissioners will shortly visit the various sections of the railway under contract, as well as the other portions of the line being surveyed, in order to form a better estimate of the obligations of contractors.

At a "raising" on the farm of Robert Everson, Darlington, near Bowmanville, a young man named Jas. McConachie, was killed on the 26th ult., by the falling of a "beet," which had not been properly secured.

Once a week reminds the world that this is the centenary of the steam engine. A patent was granted to Watt in April 1769. It is also the centenary of Humboldt, Currier the first Brunel, Wellington, South and Ney, and the hundredth year since a patent was granted to the spinning jenny.

At a recent meeting at Bracebridge, it was resolved to request the municipalities of Draper, Macaulay, Monck and Muskoka to grant \$100 each as a present to any medical man who will settle in the district, that he might not be totally dependent on his fees, at least during the first year of his residence there.

The crops in the Muskoka district look very encouraging. The fall wheat is splendid. Oats and peas bid fair, and the settlers have every prospect that their toil will be abundantly rewarded by a great harvest.

It is said that Prince Arthur will leave England on the 13th of August for America, but will only arrive here in November; that he will have a "weekly reception," and dine once a week with the officers of his regiment, "the Prince Consort's Own," and will then be entertained like any ordinary captain.

A patent has been taken out in the Island of Jamaica for the working up of a new fibre called the *cocoon vine*, and a large factory is being erected for that purpose. The fibre can be used for matting, stuffing for bedding and other purposes. It also produces thread hardly distinguishable from silk, valued at 25s. per pound, woven goods similar to silk, and a rich and valuable purple dye.

The *Illustration* of Paris publishes an engraving of a great spreading tree near Cairo, under which, according to tradition, Joseph and Mary and the infant Jesus took shelter during the flight into Egypt. The tree, which stands on ground belonging to the isthmus of Suez Canal Company was marked to be cut down, but the Empress Eugenie has purchased it standing, and now pays a keeper to watch it.

Accounts from Kerry, Tipperary, Limerick and Waterford, state that the people leaving those districts are all of the young and healthy farming laboring classes. The people are beginning to look upon emigration as a matter of course. Instead of shrieks of sorrow that formerly rent the air as the tenders with their living freight left our shores, now are to be heard vociferous cheers from those left behind and those departing.

The *Sackville Borderer* says: On Monday last between two and three hundred navies passed through our village en route for the works on the Intercolonial beyond Amherst. They belong to Newfoundland, and came, we understand, in the first place to one of the Northern ports of this Province. They seemed hardy and able bodied men. We are informed on good authority, that some of them walked from Dorchester to Amherst, upwards of 19 miles, in three hours.

It appears to be the opinion in England that the wheat crop there this year will neither be early nor great, owing to the cold north and east winds which prevailed during May. It is thought also that flour is not likely to be dear; some maintaining that it will never be dear again, and that beef will never be cheap. The prices of wheat will be low while no war deprives America and Russia of the facilities of sending their produce to the English market. The supply of beef is already below the demand, and the fact for it, and the means for purchasing it, are increasing.

It is understood that Sir John and Lady Young, intend during this summer to make a tour of the various Provinces of the Dominion. They will first proceed to Spencerwood, where they will remain about a month. From Quebec they will go to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and on their return will visit Toronto, and other western cities.

The Bermuda floating dock has left England for Bermuda. The dimensions of this immense structure are—length 381 feet, width 124, height, 74 feet. The lifting power is equal to 8,000 tons, so that the heaviest iron clad afloat can be lifted bodily with guns, stores, &c., on board. A strong fleet of iron clads, consisting of the *Heracles*, *Northumberland*, *Agincourt*, *Black Prince*, and *Warrior* are to convey the dock to Bermuda, after which they will cruise for some time in North American waters. The largest vessels of the Royal Navy can now be docked on this side the Atlantic.

Another revival of stage coaching—attempted a few years ago by the eccentric and spendthrift Windham—has been made by Lord Carrington. An English paper says:—Lord Carrington yesterday drove the fast four-horse coach which some members of the Four-in-hand Club have placed upon the road from Windsor to London. There was an aristocratic list of passengers. The coach started from the White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly, the old place of departure for the Windsor coaches, just after twelve o'clock, and the route taken was through Knightsbridge, Kensington, Turnham-green, Brentford, over Hounslow-heath, Colnbrook, Slough, and Eton, into Windsor. The pace was between 11 and 12 miles an hour. The novelty of the affair created as much interest at Windsor as the opening of a new railway. Many of the officers of the Household Brigade assembled at the White Hart and Castle Hotels to welcome Lord Carrington and his patrons; and when the coach started from the Castle Hotel on the return journey at 4 o'clock, the High Street presented a gay appearance.

UXBRIDGE, Ont., June 23.—The engineers of the Toronto and Nipissing railway commenced operations this morning at this village, planting the first stake in presence of a large concourse of spectators.

OTTAWA, June 25.—It is understood that the new post-office site for Toronto has been selected on Adelaide, opposite the head of Toronto street.

BIG BUSINESS.—For the last month, business on the Canal has been very brisk, and old Lock-Tenders are of opinion that at no former period has so many vessels passed through. As might be expected, considerable business is being done by our Ship Chandlers, Provision Dealers and Liquor Sellers.—*Thorold True Patriot*.

TARDY JUSTICE.—Mr. Thos. Scholfield, of Pt. Colborne, has at last received some compensation for his losses at the late Fenian raid in supplying provisions to the Volunteers. \$800, we believe, has been paid him by the Dominion Government.

ROUTE TO RED RIVER.—OTTAWA, June 24.—Mr. Simon J. Dawson, chief engineer of the route to Red River, returned here to-day from Collingwood after seeing the first batch of labourers despatched for Fort William. He goes to Three Rivers to-morrow to secure a second gang, which he will accompany in a few days to the scene of operations.

It is rumoured that her Majesty's proclamation attaching Rupert's Land and the North-west territories to Canada, will be issued about the end of next month.

QUEBEC, June 24.—An arrest of rather singular character took place at St. Henry, 9 miles from Quebec. Two gentlemen, who had just arrived from France, were arrested at the instance of the priest of the parish, charged with selling him a copy of the New Testament. No fine was ultimately imposed, but the one guilty of selling the copy of the Gospel, was condemned to pay nearly \$6 in costs. It is also positively stated that one of them, who are both Colporteurs of the French Canadian Missionary Society, was arrested without a warrant. Influential gentlemen in Montreal are determined, it is said, to have the matter fully investigated, and legal measures are to be taken against all concerned in the extraordinary proceedings. It is to be regretted in the present state of political feeling among the British of Lower Canada, that a religious question should arise, calculated to stir not only their anger but also that of every Protestant in the Dominion.—*Chronicle*.

It is possible that the international boat race between Harvard and Oxford may take place on a lake in Bala, Merionethshire, Wales, within an inconsiderable distance of Liverpool, and not far enough to prevent going there and back in one day. It would place the contestants on equal terms in respect of the

water, which is said to be well suited to the purpose in view, and unfamiliar to either party.

A ROTTEN SPOT.—An extraordinary phenomenon is reported from Peru. By volcanic action in the recent earthquakes a fissure has been opened in the dry bed of a former river, from which issues (solid water so pestilential in its exhalations that all animals but man fall dead when brought in the neighborhood. Horses have dropped down at a distance of twelve miles from the fatal spring. The whole country around is thickly strewn with the carcasses of mules, and the buzzards might revel in their unending past if they, too, did not expire in the mephitic atmosphere. Rifle whiskey that kills at eighty yards, is nothing in comparison with this natural poison. The upas tree dwindles in its desolating effects. What the gases are that are destructive to the inferior animals, yet work no injury to man, it would be worth the while of scientific men to inquire. The Peruvian government has ordered a careful investigation of the phenomenon.

VARIETIES.

When does the rain become too familiar to a lady?—When it begins to pat her (pat) on the back.

A philosopher has discovered that men don't object to be overrated, except by assessors.

A person of experience crystallizes the wisdom he has acquired in the following sentence: "Courtship is bliss, but matrimony is bluster."

A little girl happening to hear her mother speaking of going into half mourning, said, "Why are we going into half mourning, mamma; are any of our relations half dead?"

Speeches are often as good for what they do not contain, as for what they do. Many more men have been ruined by saying too much than have failed by saying too little.

"How old are you?" asked a railroad conductor of a little girl, whom her mother was trying to pass on a half ticket. "I am nine at home, but in the cars I am only six and a half."

"Father," said a sporting youth to his revered parent, "they say trout will bite now."—"Well," was the consoling reply, "mind your work, and then you'll be sure they won't bite you."

At a late military dinner, one of the visitors proposed a toast—"May the man who has lost one eye in the service of his country, never see distress with the other!" but the person whose duty it was to give the toast, by omitting the word "distress," completely changed the sentiment.

A knowing traveller out West, who had chartered half a bed at a crowded hotel, and was determined to have the best half, buckled a spur on his heel before turning in. His unfortunate sleeping partner bore the infliction as long as he could, and at last roared out: "Say, stranger, if you're a gentleman, you ought to cut your toes nails."

A candidate for the French Corps Legislatif goes, during the late campaign, to a shipbuilder's yard, where he chats with the workmen and offers them coffee, ect., which they are glad to accept. When it is time for leaving them he pays the bill (100 cups of coffee and thousands of drinks), and says to them, "Well, boys, now that we know one another, I hope all of you will vote for me." "We should like to do so, sir," replied one of the workmen, "but we ought to tell you that all of us here are Belgians."

STICKS DIFFER.—A yard stick is very useful in a store; a stick on the stage is of no good use whatever; a stick in a tumbler is sometimes in danger of making the sidewalk uneven to pedestrians; a stick of a husband or wife is apt to be much longer than is desired; and a stick full of matter is the commonest thing that is read in newspapers.

A GOOD ONE.—A young blood residing not a half dozen miles from this place, was the victim of rather a good joke one Sunday night recently. He was trying to be particularly sweet on a young lady, and had paid her a number of visits at the residence of her parents. The old folks had somehow got an idea into their heads that the children were most too young to "keep company," and conveyed the desired hint by calling the girl out of the room and sending her to bed at nine o'clock, the lady of the house astonishing the young gent by bringing into the parlor a huge piece of bread and butter, nicely spread with sugar, which she presented to him, saying in her kindest manner, "There, Bubby, take this and run home to your mother; it's time little boys were in bed." The would-be gay young blood hasn't felt as though he wanted any more sweetness from that source since.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 341.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.), SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1869.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 30.—John Bright and W. E. Forster have resigned their membership in the Reform Club in consequence of the failure of the committee to elect as an honorary member a gentleman whose name they had proposed.

In the House of Commons to-night, the Home Secretary, Mr. Bruce, alluding to the demonstrations expected in Ireland on the 12th of July, said party processions were always productive of disturbance, and ought to be prevented. He informed the House that the Government was determined to enforce the law against them, and prevent any breach of the peace.

July 1.—A fearful disaster occurred at Carnarvon, Wales, to-day, during the cartage of some packages of nitro-glycerine from the harbour to the quarries. The material exploded on the way, and the cart, horses and men attending there were blown to atoms. A railway station near the scene was torn to pieces and four men killed by the explosion.

A telegraph cable has been successfully laid between Peterhead, Scotland, and the coast of Norway.

July 8.—The Times says that the votes in the House of Lords last evening have had the effect to render the Irish Church bill more favourable to the established church, and more offensively partial in its provisions.

Archbishop Cullen has addressed a letter to the officers of the Catholic College, saying that if the Irish Church bill is mutilated by the House of Peers, the nation must have a fuller measure of justice.

DUBLIN, July 2.—A severe riot occurred in Portadown to-day, arising out of an Orange demonstration. The police fired upon the rioters, killing one man and wounding another.

LONDON, July 2.—Carlist risings are reported in Spain. In Vittoria the streets were filled with a revolutionary mob, armed with scythes and revolvers, and shouting for Carlos and Cabrera. They murdered the alcalde and wounded many citizens, many of them mortally. Similar risings are also reported in Carthagena and Valencia. Troops have been despatched to suppress them.

The national troops have been despatched against the Carlist conspirators in Andalusia and Aragon. MADRID, July 5.—A strong Republican manifesto has been published in Seville. Its appearance was simultaneous with the departure from the city of a party of republicans, numbering one thousand. It is rumoured that they have gone into Portugal and will re-enter Spain through Estremadura. Troops have been sent in pursuit.

BREST, July 4.—At noon on Saturday, the Great Eastern had run 1,345 knots from Brest, and paid out 1481 knots of cable. Everything was working well.

While we have daily reports of the progress made by the Great Eastern in laying the new cable to connect the city of Brest with the island of St. Pierre, there seems to be the gravest possible doubt expressed in New York and Washington as to the authority which the Company has to make their western terminus on United States territory. Mr. Cyrus Field and Mr. Peter Cooper are determined to prevent the landing of the cable on American soil, if possible. They will certainly spend freely the original Atlantic Company's money to prevent any further competition. And if they are successful, there will be nothing for the French enterprisers but to ask from our Government permission to land at Halifax or some other convenient point. It is not to our interest to build up or protect a new monopoly on this side of the water, after having overturned the oldest and most formidable monopoly on this continent.—Tel.

STEAMSHIP LOST.—Boston, July 8.—Capt. Spooner, of the ship Titmouse, from Liverpool, reports that on June 29th, in latitude 45 North, longitude 47 20 West, he passed a vessel bottom-up. He supposed her to be four or five hundred tons burden; was yellow-tinted, and from the appearance of her stern, he judged her to have been a screw steamer, and apparently had only been a short time in that condition.

The "Crown Lands" and the Miners.

The Globe, on the 2nd instant, referring to the public dissatisfaction here with respect to the sale of the mineral Crown Lands (by auction, discusses Mr Stephen Richards' management of the Crown Lands Office, from which it says "we never expected much, and we have not been disappointed." It condemns his "poor two-penny half-penny idea" that "it is dreadful for any man to get land at a dollar an acre when by judiciously putting on the screws a dollar and a York-shilling might be extracted." It goes on to say:—

"The same thing is true of the mineral lands in Hastings. Mr Richards ought to know by this time that prospecting in mineral regions is a risky and expensive business, though a very necessary one. He ought to be aware that those who have had faith in the mineral wealth of that region have expended large sums in making experiments, and that as far as things have gone the money has been absolutely sunk. There have been no returns. Common sense ought surely to tell him that those who have expended their money in the hope of making discoveries, and were willing to lose it if mistaken, ought to have some reasonable grounds afforded them to believe that in the event of making such discoveries they should have the benefit of them and not be exposed to the possibility of seeing others, who had taken no risk, stepping in and securing all the spoil. If they think that they have found land worth working for the precious metals, why not let them have it at a low Government uniform rate? Oh dear no, says Mr Richards. The land is worth nothing if mines cannot be successfully worked upon it, and the Government cannot be at the preliminary expense of prospecting and finding out what is likely to be suitable for such purposes, but when the desired lots are found their value is greatly enhanced and the country should have the lion's share. Let the highest bidder take the prize. And so it is ruled. In this way the man who has all but beggared himself in discovering a good mineral lot, finds himself in competition with many others who have been safely watching him without spending a copper, and, thanks to Mr Richards' wisdom and love of fair play, has the land, which he has staked off, run up to such a figure as to make it impossible for him to have even the hope of re-imbursement for his toil and outlay. Aye and these men who buy at a fancy price, by-and-by finding the returns coming in slowly, or not at all, are likely to get disgusted, throw up the whole thing and leave the country to its original desolation. And this is called developing the country! The Crown office has gained a few hundred or thousand dollars. Two or three people have been fleeced. The practical miner has been driven away disgusted, and the country is left stagnant and unimproved as before, and more than ever likely to continue so.

"This is the present state of things in Hastings. By the Mining Act of 1869 it was thought that a uniform price was fixed for all mineral land in Ontario. But no. Mr Richards turns round, and says that law referred only to the Algoma region, and as to Hastings, it is still at the mercy of the Star Chamber, and must submit to the fiat of the Crown Commissioner.

"This sort of crotchetty, childish fooling with important interests will never do. Mr Richards and his colleagues have done a great amount of injury already, and they may do more before the remedy is applied; but, unquestionably, as their foolish and short-sighted course is more fully known they will raise a storm which will either sweep their cherished system out of their brains, or themselves out of their official seats."

The Canadian Journal of Commerce also publishes the Miners' memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and comments thereon as follows:—

"We do not know what answer the Crown Lands Department will give to this memorial, and it would not be fair to pronounce any condemnation without hearing both sides, but if the case really stands as it

here given, it is a very bad one and indicates a policy the very reverse of fair and liberal. The pursuit of mining is precarious, but its attraction in the shape of large fortunes realised by those who are favoured with good snoces will always be sufficient in a mining country to attract adventurers and capitalists. These people ought to be encouraged, and the idea of a government huckstering and auctioneering in order to squeeze a few dollars per acre from those whom it has tempted into the business by fallacious offers of land is so contemptible that it is difficult to believe any department of sane men would for a moment sanction it. We therefore hesitate to pronounce against the government at the first view of the case, but we venture emphatically to assure those whom it may concern that the country will not stand any two-penny half-penny dealings of this kind, and that the sooner and more distinctly the department can set itself right with the public in respect of the grievance alleged in the above memorial the better.

"One of the speakers at the meeting at which the memorial was adopted—a Mr McDermott—gave a curious instance of a similar nature to that referred to by the memorialists, and after reading it as reported in the Madoc Mercury we cannot help feeling that either Mr McDermott willfully libels the department or the department wants thorough reorganization. The report is that—[Here follow the remarks alluded to.]

"We repeat that we cannot condemn a responsible department upon a mere *ex parte* statement, but the above assertions challenge a distinct refutation or explanation."

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

—As the Act passed at last session of the Ontario Legislature, for the registration of births, marriages and deaths, came into force on the 1st of July inst, it is well the public should be made aware of its provisions. It not only provides for the more correct registration of marriages, but will secure more authentic returns in regard to births and deaths than has heretofore been obtainable. For the guidance of those specially interested in this Act, we give the following brief summary of the principal features of the Bill.

The clerks of each corporation are ex-officio, the Registrar for their respective municipalities.

In the case of births, the father or mother, and the physician in attendance at the time of birth shall, within 30 days, report the same to the Registrar of the district, when upon receiving a fee of ten cents shall enter the same in his book.

Marriages are to be reported within three months by the clergyman officiating at such celebration, and has, likewise, to pay a fee of ten cents before the Registrar makes the entry.

When a death occurs, the near relatives of the deceased, are to report the same within ten days and pay a fee of ten cents in order to get the entry made. Physicians are also to report the death of any person, whom they have attended previously, stating the nature of the disease or other cause of death.

This act is imperative, not optional, and its provisions are to be enforced by a fine not exceeding \$20 for neglect or refusal, to make such reports within the time specified.

J. R. KETCHUMSON, Esq., is Registrar for Madoc Township.

A STRANGE REPORT.—The Spanish journals are circulating a curious report to the effect that the Prince of Asturias is to marry the English Princess Beatrice, a lady of his own age; that he is to be King and she Queen of Spain—Donna Isabella abdicating—and that in consequence of such a very propitious alliance, the British government will restore Gibraltar to the Spanish monarchy.

The Pall Mall Gazette, alluding to other rumours of the possible cession of Gibraltar, reminds the British public that by their detrimental generosity in parting with the Ionian Islands "for an idea," "we gave away a good depot and coaling station and the key of the Adriatic, which enabled us to overawe the nations, populations of the Turkish coast."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12 1/2
Three to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1869.

The Sale of Mineral Lands.

The Miners' Memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario has been—as was not entirely unanticipated—without effect, so far as stopping the sale of Lot 9 in the 9th of Marmora was concerned. The sale of the lands advertised was commenced on Thursday, the 8th instant, in accordance with the notice issued by the Department, and that particular lot and adjoining ones in Marmora, were disposed of that day—9 in the 9th being bought by a Mr Moreton at the price of Four Thousand and some odd dollars.

This action, on the part of the Department, however, may not have settled the question quite so definitely as the Commissioner of Crown Lands may imagine and desire, as we have authority for the statement that some of the parties claiming the lot will, as soon as the purchaser attempts to take possession, throw the matter into chancery.

On the first page will be found extracts from the *Globe* and from the *Canadian Journal of Commerce* on the subject of the management of the Crown Lands generally, and especially with reference to the treatment the practical miners of North Hastings have received from the Department. It will be noticed that the *Journal of Commerce* calls particular attention to the remarks of Mr McDermott at the recent meeting in the Town-Hall, Madoc, as reported—and reported correctly—in this paper. Our commercial contemporary is very naturally inclined to doubt that any department of sane men would act in the manner stated by Mr. McDermott, but at the same time emphatically declares that his assertions require refutation or explanation. For the information of the *Journal* and the public, it may be mentioned that Mr. McDermott is not an entirely unknown adventurer; but that as a miner, and as a representative of that class in Australia, he had, as we are informed, sundry interviews on the subject of the gold-fields and the mining regulations there, with Sir John Young, then Governor of one of the colonies, and the present Governor-General of the Dominion. It is just possible that had that fact been known sooner, the officials of the Crown Lands Department of Ontario would not have afforded Mr McDermott the opportunity of making public the statements that all the lots concerning which he asked for information should as singularly have turned out to have been so very recently but previously sold; and that when, under the sanction of the General Mining Act of 1869 he found and forwarded specimens of gold to Mr Richards, he should have been so cavalierly snubbed as a trespasser! What business has any man who actually works hard to find gold, to have any sort of

acquaintance with a Governor-General! Why at this rate, it will be awkward to treat anybody as a mere snob, even if he be unknown to little local magnates!

But Mr. McDermott's is not the only case of the kind. Moses Cohn, a poor Russian miner—who narrowly escaped losing his life by an explosion of gunpowder in one of the Madoc mines—afterwards prospected for and found gold. He made application to purchase the lot, and meeting with difficulties, went at last direct to the Department at Toronto—only to find after all his trouble, that his lot is among those which are advertised for sale.

The *Hastings Chronicle* may think that the country will back the Department up in this sort of conduct; but, so far, it is the only paper, which has alluded to the subject at all, that takes that view of the question.

Mining Intelligence.

Under the existing state of affairs, the most energetic of prospectors, however successful they might be, will take very good care to keep their discoveries to themselves, and it is likely to be some time before items under this head will be as numerous as they used to be.

The Gillen Co.'s crusher (formerly Gilbert & Turley's) has been steadily at work since the beginning of the month, in Marmora township, and the cleansing up is expected to take place at the end of this week.

The machinery at the Richardson Mine has also been run a little occasionally within the last few days.

Madoc Township Council.

TOWN-HALL, Monday, July 6th, 1869.

Present:—A. F. Wood, Reeve; T. Cross, Deputy Reeve; and James Blair, J. Tassie, and S. D. Ross, Councillors.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions were presented and received, asking for the sum of about \$60 for improving the road allowance between lots 31 and 32 across the 10th concessions; for the improvement of the road across lot 5 in the 9th and 10th concessions; for a road scraper on the beat from the church in the Allen Settlement to the town-line at Queensborough; from W. Lough, asking the Council to open a road from the West half of 18 in the 1st concession, from which there is no egress, to the nearest travelled road; for the grant of a sufficient sum of money for the improvement of the road across lots 30 and 31, between the 10th and 11th concessions; for repairing the 5th concession line between lots 5 and 6; for the relief of Mrs E. O'Brien, residing with G. Tennison; from Charles Rupert, for a grant of part of the government road allowance between lots 20 and 21 in the 4th concession.

The Road Surveyor presented his report with respect to the road asked for by Mr Cummins, of Brampton, for access to the saw-mill, &c., to be erected on Black Creek, on the town-line between Madoc and Elzevir; and a report adverse to laying out any money on the bridge over Parke's Creek, on the side road between lots 23 and 24, west of Keller's Bridge.

The Road Surveyor was instructed to examine and report whether it would be better to lay out a road from W. Lough's residence on the West half of 18 in the 1st concession, direct to the Marmora road, or across W. Hobson's lot.

Sundry letters from Mr Cummins, and one from Messrs Ervatt, Inglis & Co., of Guelph, the contractors for the saw-mill, were taken into consideration. The contractors state that they are preparing all the work that can be done in their shop, and that it will be ready to ship by Grand Trunk Railway early next month.—After a full discussion of the subject, a resolution was passed, granting the sum of \$100 on the road between lots 25 and 26 in the 11th concession; and the further sum of \$50, on the road between lots 25 and 26 in the 10th concession, on condition that Peter Vankleeck would also contribute \$50: the whole to be expended under the superintendence of Mr Vankleeck.

C. Rupert's petition was withdrawn. The petition for a sum of money for the repair of the road from O'Hara's school house to the gravel road was not entertained.

The Reeve was requested to communicate with Mr Darling, the owner of the property on which the road would have to be made, about the road across lot 5

in the 9th concession, and if he received a satisfactory reply, was to direct the Road Surveyor to lay out the road and advertise the letting of the job.

Rev. D. Wishart applied to the Council to open a road across the gore north of his lot, and between it and the travelled road.—A resolution was passed, instructing the Reeve to inquire of Mr Innes the cost of opening a road across the gore.

The Road Surveyor was instructed to lay out \$20 in repairing the road on lots 31 and 32, 10th concession. To the dissatisfaction of Theophilus Mahoney, who wanted either the \$60 applied for, or nothing.

The petition for a grant for the road on lots 30 and 31, 10th and 11th concessions, was not entertained.

No action was taken on the petition for the relief of Mrs O'Brien.

The Road Surveyor was instructed to advertise for tenders for the repair of the bridge over Parke's Creek.—Messrs. J. Gawley and W. Parks having represented to the Council that since Mr Dunn inspected the bridge, one of the stringers had given way, and it was now in a dangerous condition.

The Clerk was instructed to notify the Trustees of School sections 7 and 8, of the application of W. Lough to be attached to section 8.

The accounts of J. H. Dunn, for road surveys, \$10.50; of A. Smallfield, for advertising and printing, \$2.50; and of C. G. Wilson, for stationery, \$3.72, were passed.

Council adjourned to first Monday in September.

VOLUNTEER FINED.—Sylvester Houser, a Volunteer, was fined, on the complaint of Capt. Rawe, and under the 80th sec. of the Militia Act, \$5 and costs, for refusal to attend drill.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The weather has been again dull and rainy for the most part of the past week, and on Thursday the rain-fall was remarkably heavy. Between midnight on Wednesday and day-break on Thursday a thunderstorm passed over the Township—but not very close to the village—during which the barn of the Widow McCoy was struck by lightning, but without being much damaged or set on fire.

A METALIC MEAL.—On Saturday morning, we were asked by Mr. John Vannorham to guess what had been found in the crop of a wild pigeon, shot that morning near the village by Mr. John McGregor. Having long ago recorded the rumour that Mr. Dickie, who was murdered on the Hastings Road, had occasionally found particles of gold in the wild birds he had shot, we guessed—"Gold:" but were informed that it was only silver—in the shape of a five-cent piece. Beads and other articles not usually found in the woods had also formed part of the early bird's last morning meal. The fact is thought to be sufficiently singular to deserve being put "into print."

DIED.

PATTERSON.—At Harrowmuth, on the morning of the 23th June, Charles Patterson, son of Robert and Ann Patterson, after a short and severe illness, aged two years and four months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Volunteers, Attention!

THE VOLUNTEERS of the MADOC Company are hereby ordered to attend Drill at the Barracks every Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock, sharp, until further orders; and are also notified that no excuse except sickness will be admitted.

By order, G. D. RAWE,
W. S. VOLUME, Captain.
Orderly Corporal.
MADOC, July 8th, 1869.

MUSIC.

MISS ACKERMANN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Inhabitants of MADOC and its vicinity that she will continue to give

INSTRUCTION IN INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. Miss A. feels confident, from several years' experience in teaching, that she is able to impart a thorough practical acquaintance with the use both of the Piano and Organ.

Young persons wishing to fit themselves for teaching will receive particular attention.

TERMS.—Course of 24 Lessons (8 per week). \$6 Double Lessons, for parties at a distance, 60 cents.

Teachers' Examination.

THE USUAL HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR CERTIFICATES to teach in the County of Hastings, will be held on

THURSDAY, the Fifth Day of August,
at NINE o'clock, A.M.,—That for North Hastings at the
School House, in Madoc,

and that for South Hastings, at School House No. 2, Pinnacle Street, Belleville.

Applications must be forwarded to the undersigned one week previous to the above date, and the undersigned is especially desired to note this, as any entries made on that day would be a serious interruption and annoyance to other teachers.

Applications must contain:—

1. Name and Post Office address of applicant.
2. Testimonials as to moral character and temperate habits, signed by some ordained Minister or Justice of the Peace.
3. A testimonial from their present Trustees, or from those who employed them last.

All candidates are requested to be punctual to the hour—Nine o'clock. None will be admitted after 10 o'clock.

T. S. AGAR,
Sec. N. H. Bd. P. Ins.
F. H. ROUS,
Sec. S. H. Bd. P. Ins.

Belleville, July 6th, 1869.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a BY-LAW will be introduced in the COUNCIL of the Corporation of the United Townships of TUDOR, WOLLASTON and LIMERICK, at the meeting thereof to be held at the NEW DOMINION Hotel, MILLBRIDGE, Tudor, on TUESDAY, August 8th next, for the purpose of opening and establishing a ROAD, fifty feet wide, commencing at Lot 40, Free Grants, Hastings Road, Limerick, and running south-westerly into the Township of Wollaston by the 7th Concession line, Lot 4 in the 8th Concession, Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in the 9th Concession, Lots 16, 17 and 18 in the 10th Concession, thence westerly along said Concession line to the side road between Lots 20 and 21, all in the Township of Wollaston, as surveyed and marked out by Benjamin McKilloan, Junior, Township Surveyor.

Also, at the same time and place a BY-LAW will be introduced for opening and establishing a ROAD commencing at Town-line at Lot 1 in the 2nd Concession of Limerick, thence running westerly to Lot 6, thence southerly on Lots 6 and 7, through Moore's clearance, and continues in the same direction till it intersects the road leading to Wadsworth Lake, all in the Township of Limerick, as surveyed and laid out by John Kay, Township Surveyor.

Of which all persons interested are requested to take notice.

By Order. WILLIAM HARPER,
Township Clerk.

MILLBRIDGE, Tudor, June 21st, 1869.

For SALE.

A COMFORTABLE
DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT,
In MADOC VILLAGE.
For further particulars, inquire of the Proprietor,
S. D. ROSS.
4th June, 1869.

Farm for Sale.

LOT Number One in the Eleventh Concession of L MARMORA, containing Sixty-seven and a half (67½) acres, about a dozen of which are cleared. With a Log House and Log Barn.
Title perfect. For terms, apply to
GEORGE GIBSON,
Storrington, Sunbury P. O., near Kingston, Ont.,
or at the MERCURY Office, June 2, 1869.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

LAND---LOTS FOR SALE,
SUITABLE FOR FARMING OR MINING

MARMORA—part of 23 in the 6th, and of 4 in the 10th.
MADOC—part of 7 in 2nd, 5 in 2nd, 19 in 4th, 1 in 9th.
HUNTERFORD—part of 27 in 2nd, 31 in 6th, 31 in 10th,
and 5 in 14th.
HUNTINGDON—14 in 12th.
Further information may be had by applying to
JOHN IVERS, AGENT,
St. Francis Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

NOTICE.—Any persons found cutting timber, or in any way trespassing on any of the above lands, will be liable to immediate prosecution.

JOHN IVERS, Agent, Medical.
P. M. NULTY, Barrister, Belleville.

Fornari & Kennedy,
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.
Office, Next Door to the Hoffman House, MADOC.
Land Carefully Examined and Reported on.
Money to Loan.
C. C. FORNARI, C.E. & P.L.S. L. KENNEDY, C.E. & P.L.S.
All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
At Publishers' Prices, Call At
WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

Mr. GREAM,
(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England.)
Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE
With Taste and Dispatch.
SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

DR. ELMER
HAS RESUMED HIS PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.
Madoc, Oct. 10th, 1865.

Village Lots, for Building Purposes at Reasonable Prices.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale Fifty Eligible Building Lots, situated in the immediate vicinity of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of the village of Madoc.
All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a healthy locality and a desirable neighborhood, will be treated with on favourable terms, both as regards price and terms of payment. Title indisputable.
Apply to
CHARLES KIRK, on the Premises.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.
FRIDAY, July 9th, 1869.

WHEAT	.....	\$0 50
BARLEY	.....	1 25
RYE	.....	0 40
OATS	.....	0 25
PEAS	.....	0 20
BUTTER	.....	0 15
EGGS	.....	0 10
PORK	.....	0 10
HIDES	.....	0 25

CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY

For 1870-71.
THE SUBSCRIBER proposes to issue to SEPTEMBER, 1870, if sufficient support by SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS can be obtained to cover the cost of Publication, a CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY, comprising the PROVINCES OF ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, and NEW BRUNSWICK; to which will be appended the PROVINCES OF NEWFOUNDLAND and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. The Directory will contain the Names of Professional and Business Men, and of the Principal Inhabitants in the Cities, Towns and Villages, together with a large amount of general information, including Alphabetical Directories of Post Offices and Postmasters, Banks, Governmental Departments and Employes, Houses of Parliament, Law Courts, Educational Departments, Custom Houses and Officers of Customs, Ports of Entry, Tariffs of Customs, List of Patents of Inventions, Canals, Railways, Railway and Steamboat Routes, Benevolent and Religious Societies, Clergy of all Denominations, Registrars with their Divisions, Newspapers and Periodicals, &c., &c., also, Statistics of Imports and Exports, Revenue, Expenditure, Trade, Population, &c., &c.
To be Corrected to August, 1870.

The CANADA DIRECTORY for 1857-58, published by the Subscriber, contained the names of the Principal Inhabitants in 1,339 Cities, Towns and Villages in Upper and Lower Canada. The CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY for 1870-71 will contain a short description of at least 3,500 Cities, Towns and Villages in the Dominion of Canada, and the Provinces of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, together with the Names of the Professional and Business Men and of the principal Inhabitants.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
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France, Germany, &c. do.....23 Sig.
Rates of Advertisement will be made known on application to the Publisher.
No Money to be paid until the Work is delivered.—This notice is given for the reason that unprincipled men have, on several occasions canvassed for, and collected moneys in advance, on account of books which they falsely represented me as being about to publish.

Persons desirous of aiding in the Publication of the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY for 1870-71 will please send in their orders for SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS to

JOHN LOVELL, Printer and Publisher.
23 and 25 St. Nicholas Street,
Montreal, May, 1869.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk,
WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

The Cheapest and Best Way of ADVERTISING
SPRING ARRIVALS of GOODS,
SALES BY AUCTION,
PUBLIC MEETINGS, &c., &c.,
IS IN THE
MADOC MERCURY.

TRUSTEES AND TEACHERS

Common Schools
IN THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

THE GOVERNMENT GRANT for 1869 will be paid on SATURDAY, the 31st Day of July, at the under-mentioned places:—

Madoc	.....	Town Hall, Madoc
Tudor	.....	Millbridge, Tudor
Elzevir	.....	Town Hall, Bridgewater
Hunterford	.....	" " " " " " " "
Huntingdon	.....	" " " " " " " "
Rawdon	.....	" " " " " " " "
Marmora and Lake	.....	" " " " " " " "
Sidney	.....	Mr. Rous's Store, Marmora
Thurlow	.....	" " " " " " " "
Tyendinaga	.....	Town Hall, " " "

The Trustees of the Various Townships are requested to attend as above for payment of the Teachers.
Trustees and Teachers, on forwarding their orders to the Local Superintendent, will be pleased to observe that such orders must be signed by the Trustees, under seal, and duly endorsed by the Teacher.

T. S. AGAR,
L. S. N. H.
F. H. ROUS,
L. S. S. H.

Belleville, July 6th, 1869.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, July 1st, 1869.

Allen, James	Hazard, James
Brooks, Jno	Inman, W J
Bickenridge, Miss Louisa	Inman, Miss E
Bradshaw, Mrs P	Inkster, Miss Elizabeth
Bratman, Jno M	James, James
Baley, Miss Mary	McGarr, S O
Bateman, Edward	McBeath, Lachlan
Belor, Jno (2)	McQuarrey, Lachlan
Cutler, Mrs	Nichol, Thos
Dullor, Thos	O'Connor, Michael
Embury, David	O'Dougherty G J
Fox, Stephen	Rowe, Wm
Fraser, Miss Martha	Running, James
Fitzgibbon, James	Remington, Thos
Gorley, James	Squires, Hiram
Gorley, Allen	Wilber, Robert
Hicks, Timothy P	Young, James
Harrington, Miss E	Young, Silas

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.
E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster.

Grain Cradles
AND
Spinning Wheels
REPAIRED by the Subscriber.
Residence, One Mile West of Madoc Village.
ISAAC CANNIFF.
C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A Massachusetts church proposes to gain popularity by announcing "no pew rents and no collections."

California has a population of three persons to the mile.

The cheese factories in Massachusetts have made returns of 1,095,850 pounds of cheese manufactured during the year 1868.

A Virginian recently killed a rattlesnake and a black snake by catching them by the throat, and spitting tobacco juice in their mouths.

Smelling works on an extensive scale are about to be erected at the Bolton mines in the Eastern Townships.

A German astronomer has written a pamphlet to prove that we are soon to have a second moon, and that it will be nearer the earth than the present moon.

A New York church, which recently tried the experiment of having the contribution boxes passed by handsome young women, is now called "the church of the holy virgin girls."

The ex-President of the Royal Astronomical Society is of the opinion that the length of our day has been certainly increasing, and that "the length of a day may be expected ultimately to become a year."

A young cow, only two and a half years old, belonging to Mr. Samuel Ogilvie, Cobourg, gave birth last week to three calves. They all live and are in good health.

A number of Mormons have taken advantage of the opening of the Pacific railroad to escape from Utah. They were pursued for some distance, but having got on the line escaped.

Sir Henry Rawlinson, the distinguished archaeologist, maintains that Babylon is the site of the Garden of Eden, and that the Babylonian documents now extant give an exact geographical description of the scene of "man's first disobedience."

The guano on the Chincha Islands is nearly exhausted. In a few months these islands will be deserted, and then all the ships now engaged in the trade will make for the Guanape Islands, five degrees south of the equator.

The many friends of Sir FRANCIS HINKES in this country will be glad to learn that he will pay a visit to Canada about the end of next month. After an absence of some ten years he will find many things changed, but the heart of the people is as warm as ever, and Sir Francis will receive from them a hearty welcome.—*Leader*.

Recently the Military Hall, in Paterson, N. J., was struck by lightning, which invaded a ball room in which there was a dance going on. The lightning ran under a long bench which was filled with girls, and overturned the whole lot, upsetting the girls, face downwards, into the middle of the floor, and stunning them for a minute. A man had all the hair burned off his head.

The *Journal de Naples* states that the excavators at Herculaneum, who have received a subvention of 30,000 francs from the king, have discovered a vast dining-hall. They found a linen-press, some wood entirely carbonized, fourteen vases of different dimensions, a candelabra, a lamp, and many articles of glass and baked clay. They also found a small marble statuette representing a faun, and two tables, unfortunately broken, one of marble and the other of slate. These articles have been transferred with great care to the Neapolitan Museum.

The street railway companies of Cincinnati increase travel upon their lines by a novel plan. All the tickets are numbered, and are like theatre tickets in having coupons. The passenger retains one part with a number upon it corresponding to that he gives up. All the tickets taken in a week are saved, placed in a wheel, and one is drawn out. The holder of the coupon whose number corresponds to that of the ticket draws a prize of fifty dollars. The plan induces all travellers to buy tickets, and thus diminishes the opportunities for stealing on the part of the conductors.

A remarkable discovery has just been made by a man at Grenoble, by which it is calculated that cemeteries and graveyards will become superfluous. At the decease of an individual the body is plunged into a liquid invented by the man of Grenoble, and in about five years the individual is turned into stone. The secret of the petrification is known only to the discoverer. But he goes further. He says that in a thousand years' time, if persons will only preserve

their relatives and friends, they will be able to build a house with them, and thus live in residences surrounded by their ancestors.

An analysis of the rolls of the British peerage shows that only three peerages of the thirteenth century survive. There are four peerages of the fourteenth century, seven of the fifteenth, twelve of the sixteenth, thirty-five of the seventeenth, ninety-five of the eighteenth, and two hundred and thirty-three of the nineteenth. The new patents issued since Earl Grey's accession to power, in 1830, are one hundred and sixty-three in number, and of these one hundred and twenty-three were created by Liberal, and forty by Conservative governments.

Mr. McDougall.—The Ottawa correspondent of the *Globe* says that Mr. McDougall is anxious to get the governorship of the North-West, and that Sir John is anxious to give it to him, but that Sir George Cartier and the French Canadians object.

A LARGE PEBBLE.—Ours is not a very stony country, yet we have a few good sized pebbles about Mr. Chambers, of this place, blasted and burned a limestone boulder, which he found on the south bank of the river, out of which alone he manufactured a thousand bushels of lime, amounting at current rates, to \$150.—*Mount Forest Examiner*.

LIGHTNING.—During the rain and thunder storm of Sunday evening last, the lightning struck a handsome pear tree in the garden of Mr. Jenkinson, near Look 23, West side of Canal. The leaves and branches were scorched, and a neighboring apple tree was slightly damaged. Mr. Jenkinson and some friends were in the house at the time and felt the shock distinctly. The leaves of the pear and apple tree are both blackened, as if by an explosion of gunpowder.—*Thorold True Patriot*.

THE PROVINCIAL SHOW.—The prize list of the Provincial Exhibition has been published. The show will be held at London, and will commence on Monday, September 20, continuing until Friday, September 24. Live stock must be entered on or before August 14th, grain, roots, machinery and manufactures before August 28th, and horticultural products, ladies' work, fine arts, &c., before the 11th September. All entries to be made in the name of the real owners.

INTERCONTINENTAL MAIL.—It is a singular fact that the post office of New York always sends a far greater number of letters to Europe than it receives thence. For the month of May it sent away 420,553 letters, and received 391,062. This seems to show that the mass of the foreigners settled in this country write home to their old friends oftener than the latter write to them. That rule, however, is broken in a single instance. The Italians sent home but 4,569 letters for 7,893 brought over to them.

TWELVE MEN POISONED.—A STRANGE STORY.—The following is given on the authority of the *Frederickton (N. B.) Farmer*:—"News of a sad and almost unparalleled tragedy reaches us from Fish River Lakes, in the northern part of the State of Maine. On one of these lakes was a lumber camp, in which were thirteen men. One Saturday night, almost three weeks ago, the 'boss' of the camp left for the settlements, leaving behind him provisions to last the men for several days, but giving them instructions to come out on the following Monday. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday passed with no tidings from the camp, when a party set out to see if anything was the matter. Arriving at the camp, they found all quiet and apparently deserted; but on entering, the bodies of the twelve men were seen lying on the floor, cold in death. Being somewhat exhausted by their journey, the relief party were about to warm some tea that was already made in the kettle, but on examination they found a large lizard in the kettle, which had been boiled with the tea. It is supposed that the drinking of this tea was the cause of the death of the twelve unfortunate men."

TO THE NORTH POLE BY BALLOON.—A new and daring experiment is noted by the *Pitt Mail Gazette*:—"The inevitable failure which has hitherto attended nautical expeditions to the Arctic regions has induced two Frenchmen, Messrs Tissandier and De Fonville, to undertake the enterprise of reaching the North Pole in a balloon. The machine in which the bold adventurers are about to embark on their perilous journey, and which is appropriately named 'Le Pole Nord,' is now being completed in the Champs de Mars, which the government have placed at their disposal for the purpose. The monster balloon, beside which even the famous *Geant* would seem a mere toy, will contain over 10,000 cubic metres of gas, and is composed entirely of a cloth manufactured from caoutchouc, which will allow of great expansion in the rarified strata of the atmosphere. The seams uniting

the different pieces form a total length of three English miles. The car, a marvel, it is said, of strength and lightness, is constructed to carry ten passengers, 4,000 pounds of ballast, and provisions for a month. We can only hope that this bold enterprise may be attended with better luck than the aerial flight of the *Geant* in 1863."

VARIETIES.

The last thing in dress—Night-dresses.

Why are practical jokers like honeycomb? They are full of cells (cells).

What a change—A hen by day becomes a rooster by night.

The young man who sat down "on the spur of the moment," damaged his pantaloons considerably.

Should a woman be punished as an accessory before the fact when she asks her husband to "hook" a dress?

A poet says:—"Oh, she was fair, but sorrow came and left its traces there." What became of the balance of the harness he don't state.

A young woman answered an advertisement in a Paris paper for a cook, and net finding the lady at home, left her *carte de visite* and address.

The little birds serve men faithfully [in a thousand ways, yet he kills them for eating a few of his cherries. Why not kill his human servants because he has to feed them?

A gentleman, who has made a rock-work planted with ferns in the front of his house, near Winchester, has placed up the following notice, and found it efficient:—"Beggars beware! Scolopendrum and Polypodiums are here."

The Wilmington (Illinois) *Independent*, edited by Mr. Steele, says:—"A printer last week proposed to go into partnership with us. His name is Doolittle. The firm name would sound very bad, either way you put it—'Steal and Do Little,' or 'Do Little and Steal.' We can't jine. One of us would soon be in the poorhouse, and the other in the penitentiary."

It is doubtful whether human eccentricity ever went farther than in the case of the Lord Holland who was contemporaneous with William the Third. It was his usual custom to regale his stud of horses with a weekly concert. He had a gallery specially erected for the purpose, and he maintained that the music cheered their hearts and improved their tempers.

A poor fellow having with difficulty procured an audience of the late Duke of Newcastle, told his Grace he only came to solicit him for something towards his support, and as they were of the same family, both being descended from Adam, he hoped he should not be refused. "Surely not," said the Duke "surely not—there is a penny for you; and if all the rest of your relations will give you as much, you'll be a richer man than I am."

Lord Chelmsford was called upon to return thanks for the navy at the dinner on the opening of the Royal Academy, and he caused much amusement by the following remarks:—"I must confess," he said, "that, considering it is now many years since I was in the navy, and that since then I have passed through a long course of law, I cannot help being reminded of a circumstance that occurred to a noble friend of mine, a most distinguished lawyer, many years ago, who, being at a public dinner, by some mistake, when the navy had been proposed as a toast, was getting up to do it honour, when he was pulled down by his neighbour, and told that navy was not spelt with a 'k.'"

On one occasion Charles Dickens was upholding the theory that whatever trials or difficulties might stand in a man's path there is always something to be thankful for. "Let me, in proof thereof," said Dickens, "relate a story. Two men were to be hanged at Newgate for murder. The morning arrived; the hour approached; the bell of St. Sepulchre's began to toll; the convicts were pinioned; the procession was formed; it advanced to the fatal beam; the ropes were adjusted around the poor men's necks; there were thousands of motley sightseers of both sexes, of all ages, men, women, and children in front of the scaffold; when, just at that second time, a bull, which was being driven to Smithfield, broke its rope, and charged the mob right and left, scattering people everywhere with its horns; whereupon one of the condemned men turned to his equally unfortunate companion, and quietly observed, 'I say, Jack, it's a good thing we ain't in that crowd.'"

AND. NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1869.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 8.—The *Times* has another editorial on the Irish Church bill to-day, wherein it says:—"This bill must become a law. This session must destroy Protestant supremacy and establish religious equality in Ireland, but not attempt to set up a multiplicity of establishments. If the ecclesiastical property of Ireland is to be put on a permanent footing, we must recognize these facts and apply so much of the surplus as may be necessary to supply homesteads for the ministers of the whole people."

The *Star* says:—"The British people have no right to indulge the Peers, who would deprive them of the luxury of being just. Hardly one of the amendments to the bill agreed upon by the House of Lords can be tolerated by the country."

In the House of Lords to-night the bill providing for the creation of life peerages was rejected by a vote of 77 to 106.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr Aytoun called attention to the application of the government loan for the Canadian Intercolonial railway, and moved a resolution that, in the opinion of the House, such application of public funds was contrary to the terms of the Dominion Act authorizing the road, and that no further guarantee should be given except in such form as will ensure the direct application of the loan to its construction.—Messrs Baring and Hunt opposed the resolution.—Mr Gladstone said that in his opinion no case had been presented which called for the interference of the House, and recommended the withdrawal of the resolution.—Withdrawn.

In the House of Commons, Mr Gladstone, after acknowledging the courtesy with which Sir Henry Bulwer had often postponed his motion in regard to the Alabama claims, again appealed to him to put it off, assuring the House that it was the opinion of the Government it would best promote the interests involved in this great question by abstaining from asking the House to discuss it at the present moment. Her Majesty's government were inclined to concur in the views of the U. S. government, that it was better an interval should occur, on account of the state of public opinion in America, before negotiations were resumed.—Sir Henry Bulwer felt it his duty to accede to Mr Gladstone's request, but he did so with great reluctance, as he felt convinced that if the relations of Great Britain and the United States were allowed to continue in their present state both countries would have reason to repent. He did not attach much importance to Mr Sumner's speech, or to the rejection of the treaty, but felt the great importance of the fact that the exaggerated pretensions brought forward were not abandoned, but merely suspended, and might be brought forward any time, when it would be equally dishonourable to grant and disastrous to refuse them. If the feeling of the House was against the motion, he would not bring it forward. In conclusion, he threw the whole responsibility on the government.

July 8.—In the House of Lords, the Irish Church bill came up on the report from the committee.—On motion, that the bill be read a second time.—On the 10th inst., the date of the 1st of May 1872, was substituted for the 1st of January, 1871, throughout the bill.—The amendment embracing the proposal of Earl Granville to pay half a million sterling in money, instead of handing over private endowments created before 1660, was agreed to.—The report was then received.—The Earl of Clanricarde gave notice that when the bill came up for the third reading, he should move a postponement of the reading for three months.

PARIS, July 9.—The political commotion in France continues. The Emperor has decided to give way to both Chambers and change his system of government. He meets with great difficulties in his efforts to complete the new combination; but the grand event is expected in a week. The new ministry will emerge from the centre Gauche party, between the radical minority and the adherents of the Empire. The centre Gauche are for the Empire, but insist on responsible ministers or parliamentary government the same as in England.

BELFAST, July 12 —A riot occurred here yesterday between Orangemen and Catholics. For a time mob law was supreme. Much excitement prevailed. At length the rioters were dispersed, and only one arrest was made.

GALWAY, July 12.—Fenian outrages are of almost daily occurrence. Last night Capt. Lambert was shot near his own house in this vicinity, and was fatally wounded. The assassin was arrested.

DUBLIN, July 12.—The Orange Societies made a strong public parade in Belfast and other parts to-day; but no disturbances in consequence are reported.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The *Herald's* special, London, July 11, says:—"At a Cabinet meeting held yesterday, it was resolved that the Government will not concur in any of the amendments to the Irish Church bill that will in any way impair the principle of total disendowment. It is rumoured that Lords Clarendon, Granville and Hartington evinced a disposition to yield; but were firmly overruled by other ministers present.

Wire Railways.

“A railway without cuttings, embankments, tunnels, viaducts or bridges,—no matter how hilly the country to be traversed,—such is the definition given by *Heraclith's Journal* of an invention now in use in Leicestershire, and a working model of which may be seen in Gresham street, E.C. The wire tramway provides a simple and cheap substitute for a line of rails, and is of great service where, from the scarcity or intermittent character of the traffic, or the engineering difficulties of the ground to be got over, it is either not expedient or impossible to go through the expensive process of forming a local railway. For the wire spans over obstacles in place of burrowing under or evading them, and will perform its task as easily along a rugged tract of country as on the smoothest road. The experiment being now prosecuted with complete success between some Leicestershire stone quarries and a railway station three miles distant, consists of endless wire rope, supported on a series of pulleys, carried by substantial posts, which are ordinarily about one hundred and fifty feet apart, but the interval between which may be greatly extended, as is shown in one case where the span from post to post is six hundred feet. One of the ends of this rope passes round a Fowler's clip-drum, worked by a portable steam engine, and this drives the rope at a speed of six miles an hour. Boxes are hung on the rope at the loading end near the quarries by a pendant which is ingeniously arranged to preserve a perfect equilibrium, and at the same time to pass without hindrance over the supports. Each of these boxes carries one hundred weight of stone, and the delivery is at the rate of two hundred boxes, or ten tons per hour for the three-mile distance.

There are already wire tramways on the Leicestershire and Lincolnshire coast, and the same system is being adopted in Spain. Negotiations are on foot, too, between the Turkish Government and the engineers here, and it is not improbable that this generation may see good use made of wire as commonly as messages. The tramway is, indeed, not unlike an exceedingly stout electric telegraph; and there is something almost appalling in the sight of a regiment of well laden trucks on boxes passing gravely along it at stated intervals, and at a regular pace, much as if they were at actual drill. The most important point in Mr. Hodgson's invention is his method of passing the points of support, which consists in so curving the frame of the truck, or box as to make the centre of gravity come under the rope. So admirably is this managed that some of our leading engineers have been discussing quite recently the possibility of constructing a stout wire tramway between Dover and Calais, which should be supported from a line of pillars sunk in the mid-ocean, and along which passengers could be conveyed. The cost would be comparatively small, and the suspensory train could, it is argued, be despatched from the Channel without difficulty or danger.

"It should be stated that where heavy loads must necessarily be carried, a pair of stationary supporting ropes, with an endless running rope for the mo-

live power, be employed, and that by the means as many as a thousand tons per day can be easily conveyed. The cost of erecting these tramways in England, and of supplying motive power and rolling stock, is from £250 a mile for carrying fifty tons a day, in boxes holding half a hundred weight each, to £1,500 a mile for one of the double rope lines, to carry a thousand tons a day, in boxes or trucks holding six hundred weight each. For all districts where there is traffic, but where it would not pay to construct a railway, the wire tramway is particularly applicable, and, as will be readily understood, wherever there is standing room for posts, there a line can be erected. A recent application from traders in copper for putting up one for them, which would run thro' an African forest, and over an African jungle down to the coast, illustrates the varied circumstances under which the new system of transport may be applied.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—There is sufficient authority, we believe, to warrant us in giving publicity to the statement that Mr. Rose is about to retire from the office of Finance Minister, and that his place will be taken either by the First Minister, Sir John Macdonald, or by Sir George Cartier. Mr. Rose has continued to hold office at a great personal and professional sacrifice, and it is understood that his retirement is due to personal and professional causes alone. Mr. Rose is now in Washington, it is understood, on business connected with the San Juan question, and on his return it is said (upon good authority) his resignation of the position of Finance Minister will be accepted. The change to which we refer will naturally involve many others. It is understood that Mr. Angus Morrison will take a seat in the Privy Council, but whether as Minister of Internal Revenue, or of Public Works, is not as yet known to those who have early access to the sources of information.

The Toronto *Telegraph*, which made the above announcement on Monday, on the next day said:—
"It will be hard to fill Mr. Rose's place, unless, as has been already reported, either Sir John Macdonald, or Sir George Cartier, consents to undertake the drudgery of it. It might possibly be available on sundry considerations, but on others his availability may be questioned. He has not the good fortune to possess the confidence of large masses of his fellow citizens. He is, probably from no fault of his own, distrusted to a very considerable extent. And in the present state of our financial affairs, it needs above all things else, that the new Finance Minister should be fully and thoroughly trusted. If neither Sir John A. Macdonald nor Sir George Cartier can afford to take the Finance in charge, there is probably no one the country would sooner see in the position than Mr. Brydges. But the inducements to take such an office are certainly not so great that Mr. Brydges could be supposed to covet the place. It will probably be filled in the way we suggested in our last issue."

The Quebec *Chronicle* says it is rumoured that the Hon. Messrs Galt and Rose have been created knights of the order of St. Michael.

ROW AMONG NATIONAL SOCIETIES.—Quebec, July 12.—Another unseemly contention, the like at Montreal, took place to-day between the different national societies of France, in the presenting of addresses to the Governor-General. The President of St. Jean Baptiste Society claimed precedence. The others objected, but offered to draw lots. This was refused, and the Governor heard of the dispute and refused to receive any of them. At the levee the Consuls, Judges, and R. C. clergy and Archbishop and Bishop of Quebec, &c., were presented to His Excellency. Also addresses of the Board of Trade and Synod.

A poor fellow who was induced to leave Quebec for Lake Superior some time since, at the instigation of an American agent, writes to us to complain of the manner in which he was treated on the trip up, and also since his arrival there, and desires us to intimate to the labourers of this city, his unqualified disgust at the whole proceedings, in order that no other men may leave their homes for the region of Lake Superior.—*Chronicle.*

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Ten Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12 1/2
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 75
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 67
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid), to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1869.

As Might Have Been Expected.

The mode in which the sale of Mineral Lands was actually managed has amply justified the common belief that it was intended to serve merely as a vehicle for the disposal of Lot 9 in the 9th of Marmora to some favoured individuals. That particular lot was neither the first, the last, nor the middle in the list which collectively figured up to upwards of sixty thousand acres; yet it was singled out and ostensibly sold on the very first day of the sale,—Thursday. Late on Friday evening, after our last edition was distributed, we were surprised to hear that the lot had been put up for sale again that day, and was disposed of—most of those who had been present on the preceding day having gone away under the impression that the lot had been already really sold—for some fourteen hundred and odd dollars less than it had been knocked down for on the preceding day. Now this looks like trickery which requires explanation. The official notice of the sale distinctly stipulated for "the amount of purchase money to be paid immediately after the sale of each lot;" and yet it is clear that the first nominal purchaser—Morton—was not called upon by the "officer conducting the sale" "to deliver the usual bank draft and deposit receipt," in accordance with that stipulation: or the lot might have been put up again on the first day of sale—which did not occupy a very fatiguing length of time—while the other bidders were still present. We know that that stipulation would have been rigidly enforced on the spot, had the lot been bid off in the first instance to any well-known, responsible resident of North Hastings.

If the object of ordering and carrying out the sale was, as appears to have been the case, to show unmistakable contempt for the public opinion of this section of the Province, it must be admitted that the Commissioner has, for the present, won the victory. We very much doubt, however, that he can boast of much more in the management of the affair. Instead of getting the \$30,000 he talked about in the Legislative Assembly for lot 9 in the 9th alone, he has only succeeded in driving away hundreds of mining adventurers, for something less than \$5,000. A few lots have been sold for that comparatively trifling amount, but not at the place officially advertised.

The Mineral Lands having been thus ascertained by public auction, to be practically valueless, what is now to be done with them? Can they not be free-granted to gentlemen in Toronto with plenty of Parliamentary influence? Or, if that course is not quite the thing, why not throw them open, without further

grudging and delay, to any one willing to prospect thereon?

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR,—I examined the Belleville papers with considerable curiosity to see what comments would be made on the sale of Crown Lands on Thursday and Friday last: but, to my surprise, I find they have accepted the situation and say nothing.

Being a Madocian, and one of the so-called disaffected, I cannot let this sale pass unnoticed. To my mind, it was as patent a piece of chicanery and cowardice on the part of the Department as was ever perpetrated. It is without a parallel in any law-abiding country. A pretence was made, in the selling of, or attempt to sell, a few absolutely worthless lots in Marmora, to cover the real object of the sale, which was Lot 9 in the 9th of Marmora, and the putting of it into the hands of certain parties, who eventually got it, and—as would appear—by the connivance and assistance of the official appointed to conduct the sale.

Lot 9 was sold on Thursday to a Mr. Morton. From the sequel, I suppose he refused to pay, or at least he did not pay for it. The reason is best known to himself and those who were in the circle. The transaction looked to me like what is called a pool in the betting ring, only those who bid the highest took the prize. Well, Friday noon finds lot 9 unsold, and the parties packed for the purchase—not in the Court House, the duly authorized place of sale—but in a hotel bar; and just after taking a quiet hooker, the uninitiated, the unwashed outside circle, are electrified to hear the weak-witted auctioneer saying,—"Gentlemen, now for Lot 9 in the 9th of Marmora. I give you ten minutes to pay for it after you buy, without I am satisfied of your responsibility."

Now, Mr. Editor, imagine this all-powerful official, mounted on the stair-steps of a bar-room, holding the hopes and fortunes of a dozen hard-working miners and the present salvation of a whole community in his sovereign will,—selling those miners out of their hard earnings, not in a public and authorised manner and at the advertised place of sale, but to the hole-and-corner few in a bar-room! Is this even-handed justice? Is the Department or Government that this man serves not sinking themselves beneath contempt by such a low and unmanly proceeding? We have as a people boasted of our laws, that the poor man was equally protected with the rich. But if such is to be the future policy, how long will it be before Ontario and her Government will become a reproach and a by-word?

Sir, there is much to condemn in the past two years' legislation on our mineral interests, the conduct of the Crown Lands Department being puerile, narrow and unstatesmanlike; and it unfortunately appears that the gentlemen at the head of affairs in Ontario have either not the wit to see the necessities of our country, or the energy to rectify their foolish and illiberal policy.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient

W. W. ELMER.

Madoc, July 12, 1869.

P.S.—Since the above was written, the *Intelligencer* has devoted two articles to the subject, that of Saturday containing some remarks, in which Mr. Miller, a subordinate of the C. L. Department, is spoken of as "superintending" the sale. I appreciate the mild sarcasm of this remark, as Mr. Miller merely officiated as auctioneer, while Col. Campbell occupied the seat of honour—in the Court House.

W. W.

Mining Intelligence.

The Gillen Co.'s Mill.

The machinery of this mill, formerly known as the Gilbert & Turley, has, since its removal to Marmora, been materially improved,—the alterations being adopted, after consultation with Mr. J. H. Dunstan, by Mr. Gilbert, who deserves great credit for the good and substantial manner in which the works have been erected.

The building is 30 feet by 30, with an addition of 12 by 14 feet, for the office. In the main building there are three step floors (like the steps of a staircase) of 10 feet each. On the top floor stands the stamps-battery, the frame of which is large enough to admit of ten stamps being erected, though only five are put in at present: on the second floor is, first, a copper-plated amalgamated strake, 6 feet long, which joins the battery,—and at the end of the strake is placed the grinding-pan: and on the bottom-floor are the settler and a copper-plated amalgamated

shaking-table, on leaving which, the slime passes through sluices and traps to the outside of the mill. Thus the quartz has only to be fed into the battery, and needs no handling a second time, as every portion of the machinery clears itself completely. It consequently requires only one man on a tour to work the whole mill, which is driven by a 30-horse-power turbine water-wheel.

The cost of milling, we understand, will not exceed one dollar per ton to the Company; and such of our readers as have examined the costly and extravagantly expensive buildings and machinery which have been put up on speculation by other companies, will not be surprised to learn that all parties who have seen the Gillen Co.'s mill admire the principle of the process, and think that for economy, simplicity, and—not least important—the saving of both gold and quicksilver, this mill is superior to any yet erected in the country.

Three weeks ago, the mill being very nearly completed, the Company sent for Mr. Dunstan, to examine the machinery and superintend the first run,—thinking probably that from the extensive experience he has practically acquired in working the ores of this region, there would be more gold got out than if any other person worked it. The mill was ready to run, and Mr. D. first let on the water to start it, on the 29th of June. After working thirty tons of surface soil, quartz and everything that came from the shaft, he decided to clean up; and in presence of a large number of visitors, in a short time turned out a nice bar of gold, which caused much rejoicing, the results of 30 tons being \$6 per ton.

As there appears to be any quantity of quartz just as good as what was worked, close to the mill, and the capability to work cheap both in the mine and the mill, it is to be reasonably hoped that there are prosperous days in store for this Company.

Soapstone.

Mr. I. P. Cummins, of Brampton, who has discovered a bed of pure soapstone on the lot where he is erecting his saw-mill, on the town-line between Madoc and Elzevir, has this week taken out some specimens, which have been examined by Mr. E. N. Dean, agent of the Hawkes Mountain Quarry, Westfield, Vermont, (where soapstone stones, &c., are manufactured), and pronounced by him quite suitable for the manufacture of stoves, mantelpieces, billiard tables, &c., &c. The material is easily cut with a saw, and takes a very superior polish. The specimens are of four different shades, and though taken from the surface, are all of excellent quality.

The trade in articles made from soapstone is comparatively new but constantly increasing; and in it we may find the answer to the question often put—What have we got to support a railway?

THE Rev. A. H. Baldwin, B. A., Assistant Minister of St. Thomas' Church, Belleville, will preach in the Church of St. John the Baptist, (Madoc), to-morrow, both morning and evening. The evening service commencing at 7 o'clock.

ORANGE CELEBRATION.—The anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne was celebrated by the Orangemen of District No. 2, North Hastings, at the village of Queensboro, some six or seven lodges being present. A sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by the Rev. C. H. Mockridge, B.A., to an audience of between 500 and 600 persons; and an address was also delivered by Mr. Lightburne, of Eldorado, who lengthily and vigorously denounced the Irish Church disestablishment bill. A number of visitors went over from Madoc, and were well pleased with the day's proceedings.

TALL RYE.—A Kansas paper was boasting recently of the rye grown in that State, measuring between 6 and 7 feet, and asking—Who can beat this?—Mr. Jas. O'Hara, Jr., has given us a practical answer to this inquiry in the shape of a bunch of rye, several stalks of which are 7 feet in height, and a few 7 feet 4 inches! The *Culver Express* of the 8th inst., speaks of a stalk of rye measuring fully 7 feet 6 inches, so that Central Canada seems able generally to keep up its credit in the rye-growing line.

NEW POTATOES.—We thought we were doing pretty well getting new potatoes—of the kidney variety—between two and three inches long, out of our own garden by the 12th of July; but Dr. Loomis took the conceit out of us by a present of a good sized dish of Early Robinson's—clean-skinned and solid, and of a size quite fit for the table, on Thursday, the 15th inst. The largest we had previously heard of this

season, is of a pig's time.

and we will be weevil in that a sh nearly r. The to the west last were ning, how very high. On Fri and there sudden of intimatio bance was ment, w wires.

PRISON his trial at Eldorado from gas duplicate about ei some pri were scr around gaol, on his posse fected h a few mo his where. New I lished no let July, Robertso

FREE G Gazette the Hastings of Homeste non, Carli in the Co lands in one, and Gazette, n ships ab provision made to M

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THE v are racks exc until fur excuse ex By ord W. S. Order MADOC,

THE U DATES Hastings, w THUR at NINE o'

and that fo Street, Bel Appliatio weak previ especially d would b teachers. Application 1. Name 2. Testim signed by 3. A testi who employ All cand Nine o'Clock

Belleville,

CH

in this neighbourhood, were only of the size of a hen's egg. The Dr. takes the premium this

THE WEATHER continues to be quite showery, begin to hear fears expressed that the wheat is injured by rust. In some places, also, the committing great ravages, and some fields of time ago looked most promising are now ruined.

And violent thunderstorm which visited the northern part of the Province on Saturday night manifested in a milder form here—the lightning, however, being most incessant, and the wind

Friday afternoon, while the sun was shining, there was no appearance of a storm, there was a outbreak of thunder and lightning. The first in the telegraph office of electrical disturbances given by a smart "snap" from the instrument which was promptly disconnected from the

ER ESCAPED.—The man Christie, who had been sent for assaulting the Rev. Mr. Sparrowhawk, escaped this morning about eight o'clock. From what we can learn he had made the keys to the doors, and this morning at eight o'clock, when the turnkey was watching prisoners in the yard, and the prisoners inside were about the building, Christie slipped out the door leading to the upper part of the prison and it with some key he must have had in possession and ran down the front steps, and effected an escape. Although the alarm was given in moments after he had gone, as yet no clue to his whereabouts has been obtained.—*Int., Saturday.*

POST OFFICE.—A new Post Office was established at L'Amable Mills, Hastings Road, on the called L'Amable P. O., of which Mr. John Tait is post-master.

GRANTS AGENT.—We observe by the Ontario that John Robertson Esq., of York River, Road, has been appointed Agent for the lot Free Grants, under the Free Grants and Act of 1868, in the townships of Dunganow, Montegale, Herschel, Wicklow and Mayo, County of Hastings, and for the sale of public land townships. The appointment is a good will give universal satisfaction. In the same office is given that certain lands in the township named, are open for location under the Act of the Act mentioned, application to be made to Mr. Tait.—*Intelligence.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

Volunteers, Attention!

VOLUNTEERS of the MADOC Company hereby ordered to attend Drill at the Barrary Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock, sharp, on orders; and are also notified that no receipt sickness will be admitted.

G. D. RAWE,
Captain.
July 8th, 1869.

Teachers' Examination.

ANNUAL HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR CERTIFICATES to teach in the County of Hastings will be held on

WEDNESDAY, the Fifth Day of August, at 10 o'clock, A.M.,—That for North Hastings at the School House, in Madoc.

For South Hastings, at School House No. 2, Pinnacleville.

Applications must be forwarded to the undersigned one week before the above date, and intending candidates are desired to note this, as any entries made on that day will be a serious interruption and annoyance to other

Applications must contain:—
1. Name and Post-Office address of applicant.
2. Statement as to moral character and temperamental habits, as borne out by the ordinary Minister or Justice of the Peace.
3. Recommendation from their present Trustees, or from those of their last.

Applications are requested to be punctual to the hour, and none will be admitted after 10 o'clock.

T. S. AGAR,
Sec. N. H. Bd. P. Ins.
F. H. ROUS,
Sec. S. H. Bd. P. Ins.

C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

MUSIC.

MISS ACKERMANN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Inhabitants of MADOC and its vicinity that she will continue to give

INSTRUCTION in INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. Miss A. feels confident, from several years' experience in teaching, that she is able to impart a thorough practical acquaintance with the use both of the Piano and Organ.

Young persons wishing to fit themselves for teaching will receive particular attention.

TERMS.—Course of 24 Lessons (3 per week). \$6. Double Lessons, for parties at a distance, 50 cents.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a BY-LAW will be introduced in the COUNCIL of the Corporation of the United Townships of TUDOR, WOLLASTON and LIMERICK, at the meeting thereof to be held at the NEW DOMINION Hotel, MILLBRIDGE, TUDOR, on TUESDAY, August 3rd next, for the purpose of opening and establishing a ROAD, fifty feet wide, commencing at Lot 40, Free Grants, Hastings Road, Limerick, and running south-westerly into the Township of Wollaston by the 7th Concession line, Lot 4 in the 8th Concession, Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in the 9th Concession, Lots 16, 17 and 18 in the 10th Concession, thence westerly along said Concession line to the side road between Lots 20 and 21, all in the Township of Wollaston, as surveyed and marked out by Benjamin McKillican, Junior, Township Surveyor.

Also, at the same time and place a BY-LAW will be introduced for opening and establishing a ROAD commencing at Town-line at Lot 1 in the 2nd Concession of Limerick, thence running westerly to Lot 5, thence southerly on Lots 6 and 7, through Moore's clearance, and continues in the same direction till it intersects the road leading to Wadsworth Lake, all in the Township of Limerick, as surveyed and laid out by John Ray, Township Surveyor.

Of which all persons interested are requested to take notice.

By Order, WILLIAM HARPER,
Township-Clerk.
MILLBRIDGE, Tudor, June 21st, 1869.

TO TRUSTEES AND TEACHERS

Common Schools IN THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

THE GOVERNMENT GRANT for 1869 will be paid on SATURDAY, the 31st Day of July, at the undermentioned places:—

Madoc	.....	Town Hall,	.....	Madoc
Tudor	.....	Millbridge,	.....	Millbridge
Elzevir	.....	Town Hall,	.....	Bridgewater.
Hungerford	.....	"	.....	Tweed.
Huntingdon	.....	"	.....	Moirs.
Rawdon	.....	"	.....	Rawdon.
Marmora and Lake	.....	"	.....	Marmora.
Sidney	.....	Mr. Rous's Store,	.....	Belleville.
Thurlow	.....	"	.....	Belleville.
Tyendinaga	.....	Town Hall,	.....	Melrose.

The Treasurers of the various Townships are requested to attend as above for payment of the Teachers, Trustees and Teachers, on forwarding their orders to the Local Superintendent, will be pleased to observe that such orders must be signed by the Trustees, under seal, and duly endorsed by the Teacher.

T. S. AGAR,
L. S. N. H.
F. H. ROUS,
L. S. S. H.

Belleville, July 6th, 1869.

Grain Cradles AND Spinning Wheels

REPAIRED by the Subscriber.
Residence, One Mile West of Madoc Village.
ISAAC CANNIFF.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE

With Taste and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

For SALE.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT, In MADOC VILLAGE.

For further particulars, inquire of the Proprietor,
S. D. ROSS.

4th June, 1869.

Farm for Sale.

LOT Number One in the Eleventh Concession of L'AMMORA, containing Sixty-seven and a half (67½) acres, about a dozen of which are cleared. With a Log House and Log Barn.

Title perfect. For terms, apply to
GEORGE GIBSON,
Storrington, Sunbury P. O., near Kingston, Ont.,
or at the Mercury Office,—June 2, 1869.

JOHN DALE, MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT, MADOC.

LAND---LOTS FOR SALE, SUITABLE FOR FARMING OR MINING

MARNORA—part of 23 in the 6th, and of 1 in the 10th.
MADOC—part of 7 in 2nd, 5 in 2nd, 19 in 4th, 1 in 9th.
HUNGERFORD—part of 27 in 5th, 31 in 6th, 31 in 10th, and 8 in 14th.
HUNTINGDON—14 in 12th.

Further information may be had by applying to
JOHN IVEY, AGENT,
St. Francis Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

NOTICE.—Any persons found cutting timber, or in any way trespassing on any of the above lands, will be liable to immediate prosecution.

JOHN IVEY, Agent, Montreal.
P. M. NULTY, Barrister, Belleville.

Forneri & Kennedy, CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND LAND AGENTS. OFFICE, Next Door to the Hoffman House, MADOC. Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.

Money to Loan.
C. C. FORNERI, C.E. & P.L.S. L. KENNEDY, C.E. & P.L.S.
All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS, At Publishers' Prices, Call At WILSON'S DRUG STORE, DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

MR. GREAM, (Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England), Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

DR. ELMER HAS RESUMED HIS PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE. Madoc, Oct. 10th, 1868.

J. R. KETCHESON, Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages, and Township Clerk, WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in Madoc Post Office, July 1st, 1869.

Allen, James	Hazzard, James
Brooks, Jno	Inman, W J
Bleckenridge, Miss Louisa	Inman, Miss E
Bradshaw, Mrs P	Inkater, Miss Elizabeth
Bateman, Jao M	James, James
Baley, Miss Mary	McGarr, S O
Bateman, Edward	McBeath, Laohian
Belor, Jno (2)	McQuarrey, Laohian
Cutler, Mrs	Niobol, Thos
Dollor, Thos	O'Connor, Michael
Embury, David	O'Dougherty G J
Fox, Stephen	Rowe, Wm
Frasier, Miss Martha	Running, James
Fitzgibbon, James	Remington, Thos
Gourley, James	Squires, Hiram
Gerow, Allen	Wilber, Robert
Hicks, Timothy P	Young, James
Harrington, Miss E	Young, Silas

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Editor.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The English post office authorities have determined to reduce newspaper postage to a half-penny.

In the list of the losses at the various agencies of the Royal Canadian Bank, Cobourg takes the lead with \$89,084.

It is said that the first crocodile seen in America was recently captured in Florida. He had probably just run over from Africa to visit his relatives the alligators.

Prince Alfred, before leaving New South Wales, made a speech in connection with the proposed statue to Captain Cook, and laid the key-stone of the central arch of a new Post-office at Sydney.

The *Nor-West* says:—Our town increases even under present circumstances. We notice eight very respectable buildings in the course of erection, now, whilst a number of others are contemplated to be put up during the summer.

The *Guelph* correspondent of the *Guelph Mercury* says the surplus stock of salt at the former place has found a market at remunerative prices; consequently all the works will shortly commence operations again.

Mr George Hudson, the ex-Railway King, is in such a state of destitution, that the inhabitants of Sunderland, whom he formerly represented in Parliament, have opened a subscription to purchase him a small annuity.

Mr Adams, son of the late United States Minister to Great Britain, has published a treatise on the political weakness of the United States. He speaks of the hopeless corruption of the ballot, objects to universal suffrage, and thinks the future threatens still greater difficulties.

This is what the *New York Times* quietly says of the Fourth of July:—"The once 'Glorious Fourth' has in late years lost caste, and is now generally treated as little better than a nuisance. The flippant flout at it; the grave moralize against it; and we all run from it."

A complaint is made by English papers that some of the great manufacturing establishments of America keep agents in the manufacturing towns of England to foment strikes and stir up difficulties among the work-people in order to secure the principal and most experienced hands for shipment.

The reported gold discoveries at Eel River, York County, New Brunswick, are fully confirmed. Portions of the quartz rock have been analyzed by Professor Bailey and found to be very rich. In many instances the gold is visible to the naked eye, and specimens of pure metal have been found the size of a large pea. The sand of the river is also found to be auriferous. Large numbers of persons had arrived, and considerable excitement prevails.

It was but natural that somebody should profit by the great Peace Jubilee at Boston, and who more deserving than its originator. We learn that the profits of the affair were just \$110,700; also that to Mr Gilmore was given \$60,000 for his services, and a house and plot besides, worth \$25,000.—Over 400,000 passengers were taken into Boston by the eight railroads centering there, during the jubilee week.

An Iowa paper reports that as a man and his wife were at work in a field in that State, their child, which was in a basket near them, was heard to cry, and the husband asked his wife to go and see what the trouble was. She, intent upon her work, delayed a few minutes, and then, to her horror, found her child dead, with a large snake coiled around it. The husband, in the frenzy of his anger and grief, struck his wife with a hoe which he held in his hand and killed her instantly.

Accounts of a new plan for building war vessels are given in the *German* papers. Otto Vogel proposes to construct a submarine steamship, and the Berlin *Borerschnitz* asserts that the Prussian admiralty has approved of the plans submitted for inspection. The vessel, covered with a strong plating, is entirely below the surface of the sea, with the exception of the deck, which is surmounted by a vaulted iron roof of immense strength. Beneath this covering heavy guns are placed, so that the whole greatly resembles a first rate iron-clad. It is said, however, that besides all the advantages of such men of war, the new ship may be entirely submerged, and in this condition is so completely under command that it can outmanoeuvre a storm or attack an enemy with submarine cannon and torpedoes. Mr. Vogel is now engaged in constructing a large model, nearly four feet in length, which will soon be finished.

The halyards of the American Consul's flag in Halifax have three times been cut and carried away during the last fortnight.

A year ago a young man went to Chicago with \$5,000. He put it all in open lots. Less than a month ago he sold the property for \$60,000.

The century plant in the conservatory of Messrs Frost & Co., Rochester, is now 16 feet in height, and will soon be in blossom. It is estimated that there will be 1,500 flowers on the plant.

The Californians say that Minister Motley is going to show his patriotism by using American wines at all the entertainments to be given by him, and that a large invoice has already been shipped to him from California.

The *Napence Standard* gives the following instances of family longevity:—We were shown a few days since a photograph of seven brothers, sons of the late Asaiah Wright, who was a farmer, and resided near Brookville. At the time the photograph of the group was taken, the eldest son, Joseph, was 72 years of age; John, 71; Abel, 70; Asaiah, 66; Michael, 64; Amos, 63; and Mark, 58. The combined ages of the sons was 464 years. Their father was a U. E. Loyalist, and came from Massachusetts.

Probably few of our readers are aware how fast a railroad "wears out." An estimate of the Iron and Steel Associations places the average wear and tear of the tracks in the United States at seven per cent. per annum, equal to 388,750 tons of rails, which at the rate of ninety tons to the mile, is enough to lay 3,670 miles of track. The amount of iron, therefore, needed to replace the annual wear and tear of American railroads, is more than enough to lay a track from New York to San Francisco. The cheap and shabby fashion of constructing railroads is evidently very poor economy. The average cost of construction of the English lines has been about \$215,000 in gold per mile, or at least four times the average cost of American railroads.

It is stated by those who have recently been to Utah, and given personal observation to the matter, that the Mormons, as a religious and exclusive community, are rapidly breaking up. It seems that a large portion of the rank and file have for years felt that they were little better than slaves, and have groaned under burdens too grievous to be borne. And now that the Pacific railroad and the great influx and rush of travellers give them opportunities to declare their wrongs and escape from the despotism of Brigham Young, they have become clamorous for their rights and bold in asserting them. It is said that scores and hundreds of them leave Utah every month and settle in adjacent States and Territories, where the intolerable tyranny and bigotry of the Mormon leaders cannot reach them. The women are especially eager to return to Christian communities, whither the curse of polygamy cannot follow them.

A MAHOMMEDAN PEER.—A new danger threatens the House of Lords. "By the death of Lord Stanley of Alderley," says the *Record*, "a Mahomedan peer will acquire a title to a seat in the House of Lords. The late lord's eldest son was an attaché to the embassy at Constantinople, and, while residing in the East, embraced the faith of Islamism."

AN AUDITOR-GENERAL FOR ONTARIO.—We understand that the Government of Ontario have deemed it expedient to create the office of Auditor for Ontario, and that the Hon. William Cayley has been named for the position. There can be no doubt of the necessity of a thorough audit of the Public Accounts; and Mr. Cayley's long experience as Inspector-General of Canada ought to qualify him for the duty of an auditor.—*Telegraph*.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that on Tuesday last an accident occurred at Hastings village, which resulted in the death of a young man named Stinson. Our informant says that he was in the act of taking a gun from his father's house with the intention of shooting crows, when the servant girl playfully attempted to take it from him, the scuffle ending by the discharge of the weapon, the contents entering the body of the youth and killing him instantly.—*Colborne's Express*, 8th inst.

HOW REVERDY JOHNSON ENJOYED HIMSELF IN ENGLAND.—Ex-Minister Johnson recently visited the State Department in Washington, and during a conversation regarding his experience in England, remarked in effect as follows:—"I always thought I lived well at home, but I never knew what eating was till I got among the English; and drinking too—why I never dreamed of such wines. I didn't see a drop of spirits anywhere except in my own house. I never ate so much before in all my life." His business in Washington is to settle his accounts with the government, and to attend to private affairs.

It may be from the great difficulty with regard to servants, remarks the *Spectator*, or it may be from other causes, but certainly there is an increasing disposition among men, of late, to show a sturdy independence with regard to things that used to be considered menial. Many a city man now blacks his own shoes, who would have considered himself demeaned by such labour half-a-dozen years ago. Carrying wallets, or small leather portmanteaus, slung over the shoulder, is now also a very common practice. A few years ago a man's acquaintance would have "chaffed" him for this, asking him, perchance, "How long it was since he had turned postman?" "Swells" may sometimes be seen carrying brown paper parcels; and we may possibly be touching on a period when every man shall be his own washerwoman, and other benefits arise out of the movement for "equal rights."

VARIETIES.

Who was the first Odd Fellow? Adam.

Which is the ladies' social glass? The mirror.

Household Words—"You wretch!"—"You brute!"

How long was Adam a bachelor? Only during a day; for when the Eve came he married.

An hour's industry will do more to promote cheerfulness, suppress evil humours, and retrieve your affairs, than a month's moaning.

Ladies are like watches—pretty enough to look at—sweet faces and delicate hands, but somewhat difficult to "regulate" after they are set a-going.

A young lady was recently caught smoking a cigar, when she gave as a reason, "that it smelt as if there was a man about."

A little girl attending Sunday school for the first time, was asked who went into the lion's den. "Oh, I know," she said, "it was Dan Rice."

A joker declared that a blind man, by taking something from the breakfast table, recovered his sight. What did he take? He took a tea-cup and saucer (sew, sir).

A law reporter, giving an account of a fashionable wedding in a western city some days ago, wrote "bridegroom versus bride." He naturally supposed it was an action, as each appeared in a "new suit."

In one of Cooper's novels occurs the following passage:—"He dismounted in front of the house and tied his horse to a large locust." A French author, in translating this passage, renders it thus, "Dismounted from his horse in front of the chateau, and tied him to a large grass-hopper."

During a recitation on Natural History, in one of our well-known colleges a student in the pursuit of knowledge concerning the habit of animals, said, "Professor, why does a cat, while eating, turn her head first one way and then the other?" "For the reason," replied the Professor, "that she can't turn it both ways at once."

A farm being to let, a man drives over in his donkey cart to look at it; takes the animal out in the yard, and says to the boy, "I say, boy, just you turn my diskey where there's some thistles."—"There ain't no thistles—there's lots o' brake."—"Um!" says the man—puts his donkey in the shafts again, and drives off without further inspection or inquiry. Land that did not grow thistles would not suit him!

A CALIFORNIAN ANECDOTE.—A well-dressed gentleman, a new arrival, addressed a seedy-looking man at San Francisco, "Here, fellow, I'll give you a couple of dollars to carry my portmanteau to the Plaza." "You will?" was the tart reply: "I'll give you an ounce (of gold) to see you take it yourself." The gentleman at once shouldered his baggage, and was rewarded, on arriving at his destination, by the stranger, according to promise.

MINDING THE REGULATIONS.—We don't vouch for the truth of this story from an exchange:—A guest at a Cleveland hotel was discovered by the proprietor, the other evening, rather tenderly embracing one of the chambermaids. The landlord rebuked him somewhat angrily, and wanted to know the reason of such conduct. "Simply observing the rules of the house," said the guest, pointing to a card tacked to the room door. "Don't it read, 'any neglect of servants should be reported at the office.' I don't want to be reported at the office for neglect of servants, do I?"

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 343.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.), SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1869.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

BELFAST, July 14.—Serious riots occurred here between the Catholics and Orangemen on the 12th. The windows in many buildings were smashed. One Catholic school house was entirely gutted; another was badly damaged. One policeman and several rioters were wounded.

MADRID, July 14.—News has been received from Funchal that a republic has been proclaimed in Madeira. Troops have been despatched from Cadiz to the island.

LONDON, July 14.—There is reliable authority for stating that the offer of glebes to the Catholic priesthood will be respectfully declined by the church on the grounds, 1st. That it is opposed to the discipline of the church; 2nd. That the proposition is unfair and insufficient as a just equalization between the religious communities of Ireland considering the proportion of numbers, even if it were admissible under the church's regulations.

LONDON, July 15.—In the House of Commons this evening, the Irish Church bill, as amended in the House of Lords, came up for consideration.—Mr Gladstone, on rising, was greeted with loud cheers by the Liberals and derisive shouts by the Tories. He said with respect to the amendments which had been made to the bill, that the government proposed to restore the preamble and date of disestablishment as they appeared in the original bill. They should agree to the amendment relating to curates' annuities and the annuities, with some modifications, but all the other amendments they should oppose, with the single exception of the grant of a half million of pounds in lieu of private benefactions made before 1860.—Mr Disraeli hoped that the amendments made in the House of Lords would receive the calm consideration of the House of Commons.—Mr Gladstone then moved that the House disagree to the preamble as amended; and after debate, the House divided and the amendment of the House of Lords with respect to endowments was disagreed to by a vote of 346 to 222—majority, 124.—The amendment in regard to the appropriation of the surplus funds was also disagreed to by a vote of 246 against 164.—Mr Gladstone then moved the restoration of the original date, viz., 1st January, 1871, for the severance of the churches of England and Ireland, and after some discussion, the date was restored without a division.

July 16.—In the House of Commons last evening the Irish Church Bill, as amended by the Peers, was taken up—the amendment giving glebe houses free of building charge after a short debate was rejected by a vote of 326 to 237, and the amendment granting glebes to Catholics and Presbyterians was negative without admission. The Times to-day has an editorial on the action taken by the Commons last evening. It says the bill will go back to the House of Lords in its almost original shape. The Commons have directed that the amendments adopted by the lords are inconsistent with the bill, and there is no reason to believe the Commons will surrender.

July 17.—The amendment granting half a million pounds for private endowments was agreed to. The amendment continuing the Ulster grants was rejected by a vote of 345 to 240. The announcement of the result was received with cheers from the Ministerial benches.—Mr Disraeli intimated that it was not necessary for the House to divide on any of the other amendments, except that to clause 68, postponing the disposition of the surplus funds. The amendment of the House of Lords was then rejected by 290 against 218. Great cheers greeted the result.

July 18.—After the rejection of the amendments proposed by the Peers, Mr Disraeli took the floor and spoke at some length. He regretted the repudiation of the amendments adopted in the House of Lords. The church was not the question at issue in the late elections. He thought the agreement of the Lords to read the bill a third time was an act of magnanimity, considering the great majority unfavourable to the measure, and this agreement was only given on the understanding that the House of Commons would consider the amendments adopted in a conciliatory

spirit. He could not understand how the course the Government had taken could be reconciled to the expectations held out to the House of Lords.

Mr Gladstone replied to these remarks, saying that the promise given to the House of Lords was that the amendments which could be approved would be respectfully considered, and he maintained that that pledge had not been violated. He had conceded much in deference to the Lords, and had fulfilled—more than fulfilled—all the pledges given. He was certain that if any harm had been done to the church it was by those who described the grievous and enervating effect disestablishment would have on the zeal and life of the religious community.

After further debate a committee was appointed to draw up a report embodying the reasons for disagreement to the amendments proposed by the House of Lords.

July 19.—The first general meeting of the Women's Franchise Society was held here yesterday. Among notables present were the following:—John Stuart Mill, Lord Houghton, Right Hon. Jas. Stansfeld, H. Fawcett, M.P. for Brighton, Rev. Charles Kingsley, and Louis Blanc. There were also many ladies present. Addresses were delivered by many well-known speakers, and a resolution was unanimously adopted favouring female suffrage.

DUBLIN, July 19.—Mr Washburnton, the high sheriff of Queen's County, while on his way to attend the assizes, was fired at from the roadside, and severely wounded. The assassin has not yet been discovered.

MADRID, July 18.—Two commissioned officers and three sergeants of the garrison of Valladolid, and three volunteers of the city, have been arrested, charged with being engaged in the Carlist intrigue. There has lately been an unusually large number of fires in Madrid, the origin of which has been traced to incendiaries. The civil and military authorities have redoubled their vigilance.

July 19.—Government has received a telegram announcing that Don Carlos has disappeared from France and has entered Navarre. He was pursued to the frontier by the police.

RELEASE OF FATHER McMAHON.

A special despatch to the Leader, dated Ottawa, July 19, says:—The Governor-General has approved of the report of the Minister of Justice adopted by the Privy Council, recommending the unconditional pardon of Father McMahon. His release will take place in a few days.—The report of the Minister of Justice is understood to review the whole case, and to place in a strong light the reasons which induced the Privy Council to make an exception in his favor. It is reported that McMahon will be released some day this week.

AN ORANGE RIOT IN NEW YORK.—The telegraphic despatches mentioned that a riot occurred in New York on the evening of the 12th of July. The Star gives the following account of the *trouble*:—

"Yesterday, the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, the Prince of Orange Society of New York went to Paterson on their annual picnic. They were accompanied by a band, and the usual Protestant party insignia. On their return they passed up the Bowery, numbering about three hundred. They stopped at No. 188 Bowery, and the band struck up the Orange tune of the 'Battle of the Boyne.' A crowd of from three to four thousand had gathered about this time, and when this tune began a violent demonstration was made by the Catholic element present. An Irishwoman was the first to commence hostilities. Going up to a tall, cadaverous-looking son of Ulster, who wore a conspicuous Orange sash, she deliberately slapped him on the cheek, exclaiming as she did so, 'So much for King William!' The band continued to play, the excitement arose, and the crowd momentarily increased, stopping the progress of the cars and blocking up the whole avenue. People looked out from the windows, and young gamins climbed up on every post and pillar bearing

on the scene of the disturbance. At length a fusillade of stones, bottles, and other miscellaneous missiles, was sent quivering into the throng of processionists from the belligerent outsiders. Hats went flying off, ugly looking cerebellums were struck in delicate places, and a general free fight ensued—the portraits of King William cast in the dust and trampled on with a vengeance. All this time the police had not interfered. Orange and Green were having it all to themselves, but the former was rapidly getting the worst of it. The Orange lily was turning pale, the party airs ceased, and an eager desire to skedaddle somewhere evidently possessed the disciples of the Orange Prince. Now came more serious demonstrations. Pistols were drawn, but fortunately not fired. The anti-Orange women kept inciting their husbands and others to tear to pieces the detested yellow banner. They needed but little urging. The surging multitude at length broke in, striking and knocking all before them. The scene presented at this time along the Bowery was one of the most exciting character, and almost beggars description. The news of the attack upon the Orangemen spread like wildfire, and, as usual on such occasions, the most exciting stories were circulated through the city. Thousands of citizens, old and young, male and female, were to be seen rushing through the streets, anxiously inquiring for the scene of the difficulty. Along the Bowery, from Chatham Square to Spring street, crowds of men and women, wild with excitement, rushed along the street, and many were the threats uttered against the bedecked Orangemen, who, to escape bodily harm, were ever and anon seen hastening down the broad thoroughfares and through the by-roads. In front of the Military Hall, Bowery, the scene was still more exciting. The street, at this point, was literally blockaded by the dense crowd, who gathered in front of this building, and one of the saloons near by, where many of the Orangemen had gathered for protection. It was not until a number of policemen made their appearance that the crowd cleared the road."

KNIGHTED.—The Hon. A. T. Galt has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

ANNEXATION IN NOVA SCOTIA.—A special despatch to the Telegraph, dated Halifax, July 17, says:—"Great efforts are being made to form a strong annexation party in the Province. The great majority of the more influential voters in the counties where coal abounds are violent annexationists. In the coming contest in Colechester the annexation question will come up. Archibald's opponent will undoubtedly declare himself for annexation. Neither Archibald nor any other candidate has yet appeared publicly. Astonishment is generally expressed at the want of decision indicated by Archibald and his friends."

OTTAWA, July 18.—Mr Rose returned to-day. It is confidently stated that he will resign the position of Minister of Finance, and the rumour is that he will take up his residence in London, in connection with one of the largest banking establishments in England.

ACCIDENT ON THE RIDEAU CANAL.—On Friday evening last, an accident, attended with loss of life, and great damage to the locks at Jones' Falls, occurred on the Rideau Canal. At that point there are four locks, each with a fall of fifteen feet, or sixty feet in all. A tug and four barges in tow were on their way to Kingston. The tug had passed through the locks, and was being followed by the first of the barges, which was about to enter the third lock, when the rush of water carried away the gate behind the barge, which was driven against and broke the next two gates below. The first and last pairs of gates are the only ones which remain. In the ensuing confusion, a farmer named Michael Timlin, living half a mile from the locks, was knocked into the water and drowned; and Michael Kelly, a hand on board the tug, was severely crushed about the abdomen. He was removed to the Hotel Dieu, Kingston, in a very critical state. It is feared that he has suffered internal injuries that must necessarily prove fatal.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

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THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1869.

The Mining Act Explained—in England!

At the very time that the mining adventurers and the people of North Hastings were petitioning—but in vain—the Crown Lands Department and the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario to carry out the General Mining Act of 1869 fairly and in accordance with its provisions,—Mr Thomas White, Jr., of Hamilton, the special Emigration Commissioner from this Province, was lecturing in Hope Hall, Liverpool, to a crowded audience, on "Canada as a field for emigration." The lecture was a long one, and, as a whole, fairly and without any *couleur de rose* exaggeration, represented the advantages offered by this Province to men able and willing to work, and desirous of emigrating. Singularly enough, the only questions asked of Mr White had reference to the ownership of the minerals of the Province. We extract those portions of the lecture; and Mr White's answers, viewed in the light of recent experience to the contrary, will doubtless not a little astonish our readers. While speaking about the Free Grants, he was interrogated and replied as follows:—

"A voice: Are you allowed to take out the minerals?"

"Mr White: Yes, and not only that, but since the Mineral Act was passed you can go through the whole Province of Ontario, and wherever you find minerals, you can go in and work the land, provided no one else has discovered it before you; and it is your own, because you found it and have worked it. (Applause.) I have not mentioned this matter at any lecture before, and I will tell you the reason. I do not want to encourage the idea that men can go and find gold, silver, lead, or any other minerals, and can become wealthy by just delving down for them. I say there are undoubtedly very valuable minerals there; but I do not advise to build any expectations upon the chance of finding them. The chairman calls my attention to a paragraph in this pamphlet under the head of 'Free Grants,' which reads thus:—'Failure to fulfil the settlement conditions forfeits location.' Of course it does. That is, you have to perform those settlement duties, or some one else comes in and takes the land. This is only fair. Then, the mines and minerals on such lands are reserved to the Crown. Let me say this, that the mines and minerals of every farm in Canada have been reserved to the Crown. The reservation is in the patent, but it does not interfere in any way with the right conceded under the Mineral Act of last session to every person having found minerals to work them by virtue of his having found them. (Hear, hear.)"

And again, after Mr White had concluded:—

"A person in the body of the room, addressing the lecturer, said: I think the limitation about getting the timber only applies to pine."

"Mr White: What is called 'lumber' in Canada is pine timber; all other wood belongs to the settler, he can clear the whole of it, and if he happens to get a hardwood from there is no limitation at all."

"The Questioner: Then it states [referring to a pamphlet], mines and minerals on such lots are reserved to the Crown."

"Mr White: I explained that that was an ordinary reservation in all patents, but it does not at all affect the right of any man under the Mineral Act to the mines which he discovers on his own plot."

"The Questioner: And that applies to free grants?"

"Mr White: Yes, to the man himself. If a man goes on a free grant and discovers a mine upon it, by virtue of the discovery of the mine he gets it. (Applause.)"

Now, if Mr White understands the meaning of the "Mineral Act"—and he ought to do so, as he has been sent out on purpose to explain such matters—how is his positive assertion about a man being at liberty to go through the whole Province of Ontario in search of minerals, and by virtue of discovering them, becoming entitled to the lot on which he finds them, to be reconciled with Mr Commissioner Richards' treatment of the discoverers of gold on lot 9 in the 9th of Marmora, and his insolence in styling Mr McDermott a "trespasser," when, in support of his claim, he sent the gold he found on another part of the Crown Lands, to the head of the Department? And what, also, is to be thought of Mr White's explanation about the "reservation" of mines on the "Free Grants," while, as we understand it, no such reservation is any longer inserted in the patents of the Crown Lands which are now sold by the Department, but is retained specially in the patents of those which are given away?

As far as we can make out, the Crown Lands Commissioner here, and the special Commissioner of Emigration in England, interpret some of the most important provisions of the "General Mining Act of 1869," and of the "Free Grant and Homestead Act," by the "rule of contrary." That game may be very suitable to child's play, but will not be found adapted to the creditable administration of the affairs of the Province, or the promotion of its interests.

The Crown Lands Sale.

We are glad to observe that the *Hastings Chronicle* has changed its opinion about the propriety of the recent sale of Mineral Lands in North Hastings, and instead of any longer contending that the country will back up Mr Commissioner Richards in his high-handed proceedings, now condemns them, on due reconsideration, upon the very grounds previously taken in this paper, editorially and by correspondence. In its last issue, our contemporary says:—

"As might have been expected, the Madocians are not pleased with the result of the sale of Mineral lands lately held here, and we must confess they have every reason for their complaints. Instead of being, as we fully expected it would be, an honest sale to the highest competent bidder, the whole affair has the appearance of a 'put up' job, in the interest of certain speculators, who we believe never intend to invest one dollar in the development of our mineral resources, but rather, by speculation, in reselling the Lots either *à la* or in claims of from five to ten acres, to double their money, without the country receiving a proper return. In the matter of Lot 9 in the 9th con. Marmora, there were four rival claimants, each showing good grounds to be awarded the patent to the land, on the plea of being 'first discoverer' of the precious metal. Had any one of the four been granted the patent, the others would have thrown the property into Chancery, and the probability was that for years the land in question would have remained undeveloped, and the whole mining interest suffer, as a natural consequence. For these reasons, and taking the motto 'the greatest good to the greatest number,' we were induced to support the Commissioner in his decision to sell the land to the highest competent bidder; but even this, from what now appears, will not alter the case. The parties who had previous claims under the Mining Act, intend to contest in Chancery the right of the Commissioner of public lands to do away with a Statute by the mere stroke of his pen. So far as Hastings is concerned, there has been no repeal of the Statute authorising miners to prospect on any of the public lands in Ontario, and allowing the fortunate discoverer to stake out a certain claim. This right the

miners still stand for, and will take steps to prevent themselves from being deprived of possession."

"Then looking at the manner in which the sale was conducted,—does it not look as if there was collusion somewhere? Why was the second sale not publicly advertised? A daily paper is published in Belleville, but not the slightest notice was given, and the land sold in what may be called a hole-and-corner manner. Some twenty lots were, we believe, sold to one man whose brother is a Member of Parliament, at the rate of \$1 per acre, for which, a short time since, \$2 were asked."

The Irish Church Crisis.

LONDON, July 21.—In the House of Lords last night the Irish Church bill, as returned from the House of Commons, was taken up.

Earl Granville complimented the House of Lords on the ability and statesmanship developed in the late debate, and the moderation shown by the opposition towards its close. The Government thought some of their amendments were good, some bad, and others quite inadmissible. He did not consider that the House of Commons had dealt superciliously or contemptuously with them, for out of sixty amendments only thirteen had been absolutely rejected. He analyzed the amendments, having the effect to re-endow what the bill intended to disendow, and said concurrent endowment, notwithstanding the ability the ability with which it had been supported, the Government was obliged to consider a breach of faith with their constituents, while an overwhelming majority of the House of Commons, and public opinion were opposed to it. In respect to the disposal of the surplus funds, the more he saw and heard, the more he was convinced that it was a disadvantage to keep the question open, and he condemned the proposition to keep £8,000,000 dangling before the people, to excite and stimulate agitation. He urged the House not to adhere to this amendment, and proposed the re-insertion of the words struck out of the preamble of the original bill.

In the course of the debate which followed, Lord Cairns complained in strong terms that the Government had not adhered to Earl Granville's pledge that the Lords' amendments would be respectfully considered, and thought Mr Gladstone had used language in the other House unworthy of himself and of his position.—The Marquis of Salisbury insisted that the Lords had a clear and well defined duty to perform to themselves in this matter. In resisting the demands of the government they were not resisting the verdict of the country, but the will of a single individual. They had exhausted all efforts at conciliation and compromise. To give way now would be to sacrifice the independence of the Peers as well as the church.—Earl Granville protested against the language applied to the Government, and appealed to the Lords to support the Government in this grave and critical moment.—The House then divided on the motion of Earl Granville to restore the preamble with the following result:—For the motion, 96; against it, 178.—the majority against the Government being 78. Earl Granville moved an adjournment in order that he might consult his colleagues, and at a late hour the House adjourned.

So the lately deferred political crisis has arrived, the House of Lords being now in direct conflict with the Government and the majority of the House of Commons.

MORE NEW POTATOES.—Mr. Isaac Ganniff, on reading in last week's *MERCURY* the account of the fine specimens of early potatoes raised by Dr. Loomis, in the village, was inspired by noble emulation on behalf of the "country," to see if he could not find as good on his farm. He favoured us with the result of his researches, by presenting us on Saturday morning with a basket of "Early Williams," of a size and quality which promise a fine yield of this excellent.

THE WEATHER is beginning to be "various" in quality—come warm days at the commencement and end of the week being sandwiched by two very rainy days, with a little more thunder and lightning, which left the atmosphere on Thursday evening cooled down to stillness.

The weevil, we learn, has already destroyed from a third to half the Fall Wheat on some farms in this neighbourhood. The coarser grains are likely in future to be substituted in its place.

A BALLOON—except perhaps of the "fire" variety—is a thing which has probably never been seen in this vicinity. We learn, however, from Mr. C. F. Aylsworth, that one was observed on the afternoon of Wednesday, of last week, as far back as the

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Dr. Hunt is about commencing a geological survey of New Brunswick.

The government boom at Annapolis broke on the night of the 14th instant, and a large quantity of lumber was carried out into the lake.

The navigation of Lake Ontario is almost wholly and exclusively in the hands of Canadians. In the upper lakes we are much outnumbered by American tonnage.

It is said that the Viceroy of Egypt was entirely dumfounded one day when, solemnly proceeding through Cairo in his chariot of state, he met the heir apparent to the British throne riding on a donkey.

A sewing-machine in Toledo, Ohio, is driven by a steam-engine, which, boiler and all, can be placed on a lady's work-table. The steam is made by heat from gas-burners.

A Kentucky distiller having noticed that whiskey is improved by a sea voyage, has put up a treadmill in his warehouse, and uses a horse-power to keep the whiskey in perpetual motion.

Directly the *Great Eastern* returns from her present work—laying the Franco-American cable—she will take fresh cable on board and proceed to India to lay a line between Bombay and Suez.

Operations have been commenced to blast the rocky barrier to navigation between Lakes Muskoka and Rosseau. The completion of this work will be the means of extending the course of the steamer *Wenonah* some 30 or more miles to the head of Rosseau Lake.

A New York newspaper claims that out of \$22,000 appropriated by that city for fireworks with which to celebrate the "glorious Fourth," \$8,000 went in commissions to firms and officials having the award of the contract.

The Vienna journals say that the Emperor Napoleon's speech at Chalon has produced an unfavourable impression in Austria. The Berlin important organs have not yet given any observations, as if waiting for orders.

Russia has just granted a concession of a railway from Wilna to Libau, on the Baltic. The whole commerce of ancient Poland and Western Russia towards the North will take that route and desert Danzig and Königsberg. This is a check to the commercial naval power of Prussia.

In the Fjære Islands the spreeing fraternity have a way of "tapering off" in this manner. They put water into their liquor oak as fast as the spirit is drawn, keeping it constantly full, and the letter writer says, "when the contents become pure water, they become sober."

Colorado and New Mexico have commenced shipping large quantities of wool to market over the Pacific Railroad. This is but the beginning of a vast trade in wool, mutton, beef and hides, which, in a few years, will grow to huge proportions on the prairies of the West and Southwest.

A somewhat unusual scene occurred in the Haringburg police court the other day. A man was brought up for some petty offence, confessed that he was a slave to drink and wished to reform, and the magistrate called upon a clergyman present to pray for him. Prayer was accordingly offered.

The Colonial Society has taken a suite of rooms, part of those lately occupied by the India Office, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, where it will have special accommodation for the reunion of colonialists. Its meetings for reading and discussing papers have hitherto been held in the theatre of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and have been numerously attended.

The people of California are trying the experiment of growing tea. They are successfully producing silk and wine, the latter in large quantities; and if tea can be added to the staples of that State, it will fairly earn the name of the richest producing district in the world. A constant stream of immigration from China and Japan supplies just the sort of labour required.

About two years ago, several Japanese silkworms were imported and placed on some alantus trees in Washington street, Brooklyn. The result is that this year the alantus trees are overrun with Japanese silkworms. This fact accounts for the huge dark-coloured broad-winged insects that are to be seen flying in almost all parts of Brooklyn.

Fish culture is receiving great attention in the States. The Hudson is now being stocked with shad. Several million shad were last year hatched at Helys on the Connecticut River. So common were

salmon formerly in New England that an old law exists forbidding masters to give their apprentices salmon for dinner more than twice a week. The New Englanders have now combined to re-stock the rivers with shad and salmon.

On Saturday last we were presented with a quantity of apples by Mr. Levi Swayze, of Thorold Township. Three of them had been kept for nearly two years, and the other three for nearly one year. They were as sound and solid as when they were plucked. Very foolishly we asked Mr. Swayze what method he used for preserving, but he told us that was a secret. Certainly, if the process is not too expensive, a fortune is to be made out of this method.—*Thorold True Patriot*.

A few years ago it would scarcely have been an exaggeration to say that the long boat of a British man-of-war was a fair match for Prussia's whole fleet; and one can understand the feeling of legitimate pride with which Count Bismarck lately found himself able to assert that her navy is at this moment second to none in the Baltic. The extraordinary rapidity with which iron-clad after iron-clad has been built and launched in the Prussian ports, and the scarcely disguised pretensions of the Prussian government to the supremacy of the Baltic Sea, have created no little jealousy and anxiety in Russia. Last year, at the suggestion of Count Bismarck, the Prussian and Russian fleets cruised and manoeuvred together during the summer months; but a proposal to renew the same exercises this year has met at St. Petersburg with an unqualified refusal. This incident has caused much sensation in Russian naval circles, the general impression being that the Government is aware of the present superiority of the Prussian navy and unwilling to let their fleet serve as a foil to that of their active and enterprising neighbour.

BEATEN!—Mr Wm. Conklin hands us a stalk of rye 8 feet long. He says he didn't search for it in his field—just stepped over the fence and pulled it at random.—*Colborne Express*.

NOVA SCOTIAN GOLD MINES.—Dr. Dickson has received per steamer *Her Majesty* some very rich and handsome specimens of gold in quartz and arsenical iron from the St. Lawrence and Mount Unalakoo mine in Nova Scotia. This is the property selected by Dr. Lawson, and in which some Kingston gentlemen have an interest. Their friends will be glad to hear that the mine is giving encouragement to its proprietors.—*News*.

FRIGHTFUL BALLOON ACCIDENT.—Lloyd's agent at Buenos Ayres reports the following accident on the 24th of May at the fete given in commemoration of the anniversary of the declaration of freedom:—"An aeronaut named M. Baraille made an ascent in a balloon from the centre of the Plaza. It remained stationary over the city for some time, there being no wind, and on descending fell into the harbour. A number of boats and a small steamer put off to the rescue of the aeronaut, who was drowning in his car. By some misfortune, the balloon, in rolling about, came in contact with the funnel of the steamer, and the gas getting ignited exploded with terrible force, blowing the crew overboard, as also those in the boats."

THE HORSE SHOE FALL.—A correspondent of the *Hamilton Spectator*, writing from Niagara Falls, says:—"The announcement of the breaking away of the Horse Shoe Fall is creating something of a sensation in the fashionable circles here. The facts are that about thirty feet of that part of the cove where the green water is seen, nearest Goat Island, has carved in, and it is estimated by competent geologists that about eighty to one hundred tons of rock have fallen. This now gives the shoe more of a triangular appearance. It is very evident that Niagara is yearly receding, but this is probably the greatest change that has taken place within the recollection of the present generation."

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.—According to the *Barrie Gazette*, the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, which is now being extended to the last-named point, is likely to be extended to Atherly. Our contemporary says a proposition has been made by the President of the Company to extend the road to Atherly, on condition that Rama gives a bonus of \$20,000, and Mara of \$30,000. It is understood that the offer is likely to be accepted. The *Gazette* wants this movement met by the construction of a branch railway from Barrie to Orillia, in order to save to the former town the trade of the northern country. Railway enterprises multiply with us, even though the times are a little dull. Creakers must be pushed to account for it.

DEADLY RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—*New Passenger* Burned to Death.—New York, July 16.—A special

from Port Jervis says:—"Extra freight train No. 1 was going west, and was telegraphed to stop at East Hope, on the side track, and let trains Nos. 7 and 8 pass. The engineer, whose name is Griffin, was waiting for the other, lay down on the locomotive of the freight train, and went to sleep. The engine came along, and dashing at full speed against the train, it struck the freight train, which was on the main track, was thrown off the track. The mail, baggage, smoking and day coaches, and one sleeping coach, were piled up on the locomotive, and the king fire from the engine, and were consumed. All who were burned to death were in the smoking car. The baggage car was driven nearly through the entire length of the smoking car, pinning the passengers between the seats, and rendering them helpless. An eye-witness says:—"Here, wedged in his seat by the heap of broken timber, sat the Rev. Mr. Hall, of New York, perfectly unhurt, but unable to extricate himself from the wreck. We worked and strove to liberate the unfortunate gentleman who sat there sound in limb, watching the approach of the hungry flames. Nearer and nearer they came, until his hair began to crisp and burn and his skin to crack. Then, when we in like manner found the heat unbearable, we reluctantly retired, compelled to leave him with his eight fellow sufferers to their terrible fate. Nine persons were thus burned to death, and nine others were injured more or less severely."

VARIETIES.

If a leaden bullet hits a man, what striking metamorphosis takes place?—The leaden bullet becomes felt.

What reason is there to suppose that frost has an intoxicating effect on flat fish?—Because in frosty weather we so often see soles and skates "screwed" together.

An hotel landlord in California saves the expense of a gong by keeping a dog whose tail he pulls "for dinner."

A waiter at an inn being asked what was the difference between a "gent" and a "gentleman," replied: "You know sir, that a 'gent' is only half a 'gentleman'; for where the 'gent' gives only a sixpence the 'gentleman' gives a shilling."

A lady of limited education, whose husband possesses considerable wealth, returned from abroad with large quantities of objects of art, rather promiscuously chosen, and in despair stood contemplating her various groups. "Oh John!" exclaimed she to her husband at last, "what shall we do? There are so many for our stationery!"

An offended woman, not having a special invitation to the funeral of a near neighbour, sent the following note to the mourners: "I think I have been slighted in being omitted from your list of invitations. We shall probably have a funeral at our house one of these days, and we won't invite you."

An Englishman in Naples made a bet with some young Italians that he could set running all the lame and paralysed beggars crouching in a certain corner of that city. Matters having been arranged, the Englishman retired, and after a while came rushing wildly round the nearest corner, followed by a rabble, all shouting, "The tiger is loose! The tiger is coming!" and dashing madly past the beggars, they, in their terror, forgot their professional trickery, and leaping to their feet, fled with the crowd.

PAKE.—Thackeray, when speaking about fame, would frequently tell the following anecdote:—"When at dinner in St. Louis one day, he heard one waiter say to another, 'Do you know who that is?'—'No,' was the answer. 'That is the celebrated Mr. Thackeray.'—'What?' he done?'—'Blessed if I know; was the reply.'"

TALKING AND THINKING.—It is an old and true saying, that the man who thinks much says little—that is in proportion to his thoughts. He selects, as a general thing, that language which will convey his ideas in the most explicit and direct manner. He tries to crowd as much as possible into as few words as he can.

DRINKING.—Dr Madden, in his *Travels in Egypt*, says:—"The Bedouin Arabs gave me a counsel, which I found a wise one: the more a traveller drinks during the day, when exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, the more thirsty he gets; and these copious draughts have a prejudicial effect on the health. At night, it is no matter how much a person drinks; indeed the more he takes, the less thirsty he is likely to be the next day; for this reason, the Bedouins, following the example of their camels, lay in a stock of water for the next day."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 344.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.) SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1869.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 22.—One of the provisions of the telegraph bill now before Parliament leaves the Post-office department to collect and distribute messages by submarine cables.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—The loss of life by an explosion at St. Helen's colliery yesterday was much greater than at first reported; 58 dead bodies have been taken from the pit.

DUBLIN, July 21.—The High Sheriff of Queen's county, who was shot by a roadside assassin, will recover from his wounds.

LONDON, July 22.—The Times, alluding to the recent agrarian outrages in Ireland, says:—"Centuries of misrule have planted perverse views in the Irish peasantry which must disappear under beneficent and enlightened legislation. For this reason we trust in such measures of justice as the Irish Church Bill, which should not be left unsettled a moment longer than can be avoided. Until it is settled there is little hope of tranquility in Ireland, and the gravest results are to be apprehended from a temporary postponement. Heavy indeed is the responsibility of those who have power to rescue the measure from delay."

JULY 23.—The Prince of Wales unveiled the Peabody statue, near the Exchange, to-day, with imposing ceremonies. Minister Motley, the Lord Mayor, and Miss Coutts were among the spectators present. An immense crowd witnessed the ceremony.

LONDON, July 26.—In the House of Lords to-night the Royal assent was given to the Irish Church bill.

In the course of the evening the Marquis of Clanricarde called attention to the inefficiency of the police and magisterial arrangements in Ireland for the prevention and detection of crime. He said that the constant recurrence of agrarian outrages in that island was a disgrace to the country, and the impunity with which murder and outrage were committed showed that the executive were powerless and the assassins powerful. He urged the necessity of having more efficient constabulary.

Lord Dufferin said Her Majesty's government deplored the recent outrages in Ireland, and was ready to consider any proposal for their repression. It was now considering the desirability of establishing a secret police force. He added that no measure had been neglected to bring the perpetrators of the outrages to punishment.

In the House of Commons, the announcement that the Royal assent had been given to the Irish Church bill was received with cheers.

MADRID, July 22.—The entry of Carlos into the province of Navarre is confirmed. Great precautions are being taken by the government.

JULY 23.—The general and other officers of the army who were recently arrested for fomenting the insurrection have been exiled to the Canary Islands.

Another conspiracy has been discovered and frustrated by the authorities. Its object was the assassination of Zoula, the newly appointed Minister of Justice.

JULY 25.—Much excitement is created by the Carlist agitation, and many arrests are made daily. The government hesitates whether to confine itself to civil measures to repress disorder or proclaim martial law.

JULY 25.—A fight has taken place near Ouidad Real between some Carlists and national troops. The Carlists were defeated and dispersed, losing many killed and wounded. The agitation is general throughout the country; but no further hostilities are reported.

JULY 28.—An attempt made by Carlists to take the city of Pampluna, in Navarre, was frustrated by the garrison. Several men were killed and wounded on both sides. Arrests of Carlists continue to be made in Madrid.

PARIS, July 28.—Ismail Pasha unexpectedly sailed to-day from Marseilles for Alexandria. It is rumored that a rupture with the Sultan is the cause of his departure.

ATHENS, July 23.—The Greek government has determined to suppress all foreign embassies except that to Constantinople. The army and navy are to be reduced.

The political crisis arising out of the refusal of the House of Lords to accept the Irish Church bill in the shape in which it was returned to them from the House of Commons, was not of very long duration. The Liberal newspapers predicted the adjournment of Parliament and the withdrawal of the bill, and its presentation to the Peers in a more stringent form; and that it would not require the threat of the creation of more peers to induce the House of Lords to assent to it. The excitement was extreme for a day or so, but was soon quieted down without any of the revolutionary proceedings eagerly anticipated in telegrams got up specially for the American press; for Earl Granville, on the part of the Government, and Lord Cairns, for the Peers, had a conference together, and soon agreed on the basis of a compromise. The House of Lords accordingly accepted the restoration of the original date for disestablishment (Jan. 1871), and yielded the position they had taken with respect to glebes, the commutation of tithes, &c.: and the Government agreed to the alteration of clause 68, so that none of the surplus funds shall be applied without the separate and distinct sanction of Parliament.

In the House of Commons, Mr Gladstone said the reinsertion of the date of 1871 was not a token of victory, but an indication of the joint and harmonious working of both Houses. He also said that the substance of the Government proposals had remained virtually unaltered: while Mr Disraeli declared that the compromise was not an unconditional surrender, and that the most essential points in the amendments had been assented to.

Auditing the Public Accounts.

RIEPPENSTEIN, the defaulting clerk in the Receiver-General's office, having been admitted to bail, speedily availed himself of the opportunity to make his escape from Ottawa and go to the United States. It is said that Judge Armstrong admitted him to bail without consultation either with the County Attorney or the Crown Prosecutor. The Leader remarks:—

"However harsh it may be to say it, we confess we can just now see no reason why the magistrates who granted the bail should be allowed to remain on the commission of the peace, or why the gravest censure should not be passed upon Judge Armstrong, if, indeed, he should not be removed from an office he seems incapable of filling worthily."

The bail was fixed at a high figure, over \$20,000.—Mr Reiffenstein in \$10,400, and securities in a like amount. The Leader says—"The public will not be satisfied to allow Mr Reiffenstein's case to stand where it is now. It is due to them that a public investigation into all the circumstances connected with it should be made. What matters it that the government will recover the full bail of \$20,800, half of which is said to have been deposited in cash. It is very questionable if this sum will cover anything like the loss which has been suffered through an inefficient system of audit and the dishonesty of a trusted public servant."

The Montreal Gazette has been trying to show the method of balancing and auditing accounts resorted to in reference to Reiffenstein's transactions with the Clergy Reserve Fund. After describing how the drawing of the \$150,000 was managed, our contemporary proceeds:—

"It was next necessary to account for it, when the public accounts were made up for submission to Parliament and publication. The municipalities had only received \$187,000, and it would not do to add

in three second payments which had been stopped on the way. When the account went to the Audit Office, it did not add up correctly. The balance had been forced. It was sent back for correction, and a good many days were spent in ingenious transposition of figures to look like blunders of copying or printing, in case any curious municipal enquirer should discover that the sum named in the public accounts was not that received by his municipality. \$347, for instance, would be made \$743; \$138 would come out \$18, and so on through the account. But even this did not come out all right, and in one instance at least a figure 1 was put before the true amount, and this led to the discovery."

This is a most extraordinary story. It is strange enough that no suspicion was excited in the Audit Office by the circumstance that the accounts "did not add up correctly." The carelessness which simply sent back the account for correction, was enough almost to suggest the bold expedient of transposing figures in order to swell the total to the amount required. The faith in the utter negligence of the Audit Office was not misplaced, for the transposed figures passed muster, and those who ought to have been satisfied only with the true figures, were readily put off with the falsified ones. So long as a column of figures which added up correctly was furnished, nothing further seems to have been required.

QUEBEC, July 22.—Some uneasiness is felt here to-night at an announcement in the Mercury (Government organ), stating that intelligence had been received last evening of grave importance to the people of the Dominion, and as it did not want to create any unnecessary alarm, it would only state, for the present, that events are impending in the political horizon which may break over the American world incontinently.

"Startling Movements."

Under this heading, the Toronto Telegraph, of Tuesday, says:—

"A telegram from Ottawa was yesterday received in this city, inquiring in what time the gunboats on the lakes could be had ready for active service. The answer, we understand, was that three hours would suffice. However calculated the inquiry might be to alarm, the reply is certainly calculated to re-assure."

"The cause of this movement is not, of course, fully known. The general feeling naturally points to some Fenian movement; but we can scarcely think that the resources of that society are now such as would enable them to renew the raid of 1866. There is some talk of the Cuban junta, of New York, moving its quarters to Canada. Its action might tend to involve us in a breach of neutrality, against which it is necessary to be provided. At all events, no matter what danger may be looming ahead, it is plain that our rulers, in following the Cromwellian policy—to trust in God and keep their powder dry—are adopting the course which is most likely either to prevent need of the powder arising, or to render its use effective should the necessity exist."

It is not improbable that the British Government will sever its connection with the Bank of England. In a recent debate the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the Government contemplated making a new arrangement respecting the disbursement of the public funds. He spoke of the bank as "a private institution," whose sovereignty was baneful, and that it was largely maintained by means of the deposits of public money intrusted to the bank. It is objected that its management is illiberal, and that its whole policy seems to consist in embarrassing trade by making money artificially dear at the time when it should be cheap, and vice versa. It is now claimed that the time has arrived for establishing free trade in money and in banking, the same as in other departments of business. This stirring up of the "old lady" will be interesting news to those wiseacres among us who sigh for a similar institution in Canada, and would have the Bank of Montreal lifted into that position.—Canadian Monetary Times.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12 1/2
Five to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1869.

Economy and Liberality.

BELLEVILLE—We are assured by the local papers—one of the most prosperous towns in Canada, and owes its proud position in that respect mainly to their persistent efforts in keeping the outside world well posted up as to the beauty of its situation, its water-power privileges, the numerous manufactures carried on there, the increase in the number of buildings, and the general attractions offered to men of capital to come and settle there. Now, without wishing to detract one iota from the credit justly due to our contemporaries for their exertions in singing the praises of the chief city of the great county which is bounded on the south by the Bay of Quinte and has no other municipality between it and the North Pole, we think they hardly do justice to the merits of another great institution in promoting the prosperity of the town—to wit, its municipal Council. That body is the only one we are acquainted with—but that possibly may be accounted for by our limited experience,—which knows how to combine both liberality and economy in the matter of getting up public entertainments on interesting occasions. The Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the city of London can stand themselves—while entertaining distinguished visitors right royally—at the expense of their constituents: and the civic authorities of New York have not unfrequently been charged with the same amiable weakness: but the Belleville Town Councilors are, let it be proudly recorded, above doing any thing so small as that. They don't entertain themselves—or anybody else—at the expense of the rate-payers of one of the most prosperous towns in Canada!

That they fully appreciate the virtue and beauties of economy has been exemplified in the magnificent reception they gave to the Press Association of Canada. The members of that Association on their recent annual excursion were welcomed and made much of at their gathering-point—Cobourg; were positively invited to cross the Lake and honour the American town of Oswego with their presence, and were there hospitably entertained; and were publicly recognized and received at Kingston and Picton: and to crown all, when they arrived at Belleville, they were treated to a splendid display of civic economy! decidedly more striking than the most brilliant torch-light procession ever imagined, and much less costly; for not one cent of the public money was expended in their honour.

But, as before said, our Bellevillian friends know how to combine with economy—Liberality! Here is the proof. The Provincial Deaf and Dumb Asylum is to be erected in their vicinity, and of the benefits of the outlay on the building, and the subsequent expenditure for the support of the inmates, the County Town will reap the lion's share. So, say they, let us celebrate the laying of the Foundation Stone, by a Grand Demonstration—and as that will cost money, let us be liberal! We ought not to monopolize all the honour and glory. It is only right and proper as such an auspicious occasion that the County at

large should be invited to co-operate and unite with us. Therefore let the Warden be invited to call a public meeting, make a County affair of it—and let the ratepayers of the County help to foot the bill, while the money is spent in the Town! That's the way to combine liberality with economy.

The inquiry about the preparation for service of the gunboats on the Lakes is giving rise to a fresh crop of rumours about the Fenians. Those heroes are said to be still extremely numerous, and in a high state of discipline: meaning mischief, but purposely keeping quiet, till they are ready to make an overwhelming rush on Canada. They derive encouragement from the withdrawal of the British troops, and the pardon of Father McMahon.

THE report that Mr Rose is about to resign as Minister of Finance and is going to settle in England, is now pronounced, if not incorrect, at least premature.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN JAMES.—Capt. George James, some years since a resident of this village, died on Wednesday afternoon at Belleville, of dropsy. He was buried on the following day with military honours, his remains being followed to the grave by the Volunteers, in which organization he held a commission, as Quarter-master to the 49th battalion, his brother officers acting as pall bearers.

On his first arrival in this country, Captain James settled in the neighbourhood of Bass Lake, on the Hastings Road; but his previous experience not having fitted him for roughing it in the bush, he returned to this village, which he left on obtaining the appointment of Chief of Police at Belleville. He held that position for some time but resigned it about two years ago, and was subsequently appointed High Constable of the County. He was 49 years of age, and leaves a family of eight children unprovided for.

Mining Intelligence.

The second cleaning up at the Gillen Co.'s mill was completed last week, the result being nearly 74 oz. of gold. Although more than a week had elapsed since the first ingot was obtained, the above yield is estimated as equal to a week's actual work; the difference being accounted for by one of the stamps breaking down, and by some deficiency in the mill-dam impeding operations.

We hear that owing to the promising aspect of affairs at the Gillen Co.'s property, it is in contemplation to remove the Caldwell mill from its present site to that neighbourhood; and also a rumour that the Toronto and Whitty Co.'s mill may be removed from Bannockburn to Marmora.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR,—I understand that Mr R. T. Ferguson is empowered to inspect weights and measures in North Hastings. I was a looker-on at George Brooks's store, while Mr Ferguson was inspecting there, and saw him knock the bottoms in, of two measures: finally, however, he paid for this wanton damage. The same thing was done at William Hudgins'.

The Inspector's stamps are not distinct. I want to know whether he has the legal power to destroy weights and measures which he may consider incorrect or deficient?

Yours, &c.,
JOHN MILLER.

Madoc, July 27th, 1869.

CHANGE OF PIG-STEARING.—Mary Price and John Waters were brought before A. F. Wood and John Dale, Esqs., at the Town-Hall, on Tuesday, charged with feloniously taking a pig from the premises of Robert Simmons, of Madoc, on the night of Wednesday or the morning of Thursday of the preceding week.—Mr James Fitzgerald appeared for the prisoners, who denied the charge.

The complainant, being sworn, deposed that when he came home some seven or eight weeks ago, his pig was gone, and some of the boys in the village told him they thought he would find it at Mrs Price's. He then went to Mr Insole and asked him to go over to Mrs Price's and see if it was witness's hog in her pen; and when he came back he said, "that's your hog." Witness then went to Mr Dale and asked for a warrant, but Mr Dale said he did not grant warrants, so witness went to Mr Wood's place for one, but was told he was away. Then went to Mrs Price's, called her out of doors, and went to the pen, and told her

she had his hog shot up there: she said she did not think so, but that if it was his, he might have it, and after talking a few minutes, she let it out of the pen. After that the pig was running with the rest of the hogs for several weeks. Complainant then went with his wife to Prince Edward for ten or eleven days, and on returning home was told that the pig was gone again. Went to Mrs Price's pen, and saw it there. Again wanted a warrant, but not obtaining one, let the pig out of the pen, and it walked home. When he came home again on Friday, he found the pig had been taken away: was told it was in his pen at night, but was gone in the morning. He then got out a search warrant, and hunted about Mrs Price's place; could not find the pig, but found some fresh pork down in the cellar. On making inquiry, Gilligan said he saw the pig in Mrs Price's. In reply to Mr Fitzgerald, the complainant said, there was no person about when he took the pig from Mrs Price's. Mr Insole went with him and identified the hog. Witness knew the pig because he raised it; it was white, and had one of its ears cut off. Had not been served with any papers from Mr Tumely relating to proceedings instituted by Mrs Price.

Thomas C. Gilligan, being sworn, deposed that late on Wednesday night last week, after most of the lights in the houses were out, he went to the stables back of Mr Cross's store, to look after a horse in his charge, and on the sidewalk by Brooks's corner, he met Mrs Price with a tin pail in her hand. He thought she was going to milk a cow, as Mr Gustin had had two cows milked a short time before.—The witness gave a detailed account of how he followed Mrs Price, to see what she was after, and the precautions he took to escape being seen by her and the other prisoner, and another boy who was with them, while they were taking the pig out of Simmons's pen; after which they dragged it to a wagon they had waiting, in which it was conveyed to Mrs. Price's, where it was thrown into the pen; and where, after they had gone into the house, he recognized the pig, which he could have picked out from all the pigs in the village. He continued watching from a distance, but fell asleep. Had heard Mrs Price say she would have the pig, dead or alive. The pig was alive on Thursday.

Henry Insole corroborated the complainant's statement about getting the pig from Price's pen, and was confident it was the same pig taken away both times. Patrick Waters, Mrs Waters and James O'Brien were called on the part of Mrs Price, and testified that Mrs Price had said she had lost two white pigs, with the ears cut; and Mr and Mrs Waters having seen the pig claimed by Mr Simmons, believed it to be Mrs Price's. Mrs Waters was at Mrs Price's on Thursday, and was sure there was no pig in the pen then.—The case was adjourned to Wednesday, when George Lyons swore that on Wednesday of last week, he was at Mr Waters' house, and on leaving, at half-past ten o'clock at night, he met John Waters by the bars, and that the prisoner told him he was going to Elzevir, and might not be back till morning.—The charge was considered proved, and the prisoner were committed for trial, but admitted to bail.

The Press Association, on their arrival in Belleville, in the absence of any reception by the authorities, were entertained by the proprietors of the local press at the Madoc House.

PERSONAL.—K. Graham, Esq., M.P.P., left yesterday for England, in order to introduce our Canadian Cheese into the English markets, and to find whether the quality is sufficiently good for the trade, and if not what is lacking in order to remedy it.—He takes with him 1015 boxes of cheese, averaging 66lbs each in weight. This is a new enterprise, and we predict for Mr. Graham a prosperous voyage.—Hastings Chronicle.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.—The total eclipse of the sun on Saturday the 7th of August is looked forward to by astronomers as among the most interesting events of the present decade, so far as their branch of science is concerned. This eclipse will be visible throughout the whole extent of the North American continent, though it will be a total eclipse only in certain places. The shadow of the moon, or "umbræ," as it is called by astronomers, will travel first in a north-easterly direction (towards Behring's Straits, thence inclining eastward, and finally turning towards the north-east across the British American Provinces and the United States. The Quebec Chronicle learns that the Rev. James Douglas, of that city, intends leaving next week for the State of Iowa, with the intention of photographing this interesting phenomenon. Lieut. Ashe will also leave in a few days for Iowa to witness the eclipse.

The eclipse will commence here about five o'clock in the afternoon.

On the point of going to press we have received the painful intelligence of the death of John A. Roebing, the distinguished engineer, known to the world as the hero of the "Niagara Railway Suspension Bridge."—N. Y. Engineering & Mining Journal.

DIED.

BATEMAN.—At Madoc, on the 21st of July, Delilah Giffin, wife of John Bateman, aged 39 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

I hereby given, That a BY-LAW will be introduced in the COUNCIL of the Corporation of the Township of MADOC, at the next meeting thereof, to be held in the Town-Hall, Madoc, on the first MONDAY in SEPTEMBER next, for the purpose of opening and establishing a ROAD, thirty feet wide, commencing in front of William Caldwell's blacksmith-shop, in the village of Bannockburn, running in an easterly direction until it strikes the old road near McLeod's potato works, then on the old road travelled by lumbermen and others across the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Concessions, until it strikes the concession line between the Eighth and Ninth concessions, a short distance above the south-east corner of Lot 26 in the Eighth Concession; then on the allowance of road between Lots 25 and 26 across the 9th concession, out to Bond's School-house, as surveyed by J. H. Dunn, Road Surveyor.

J. H. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk.

Office, Town-Hall, Madoc,
July 24th, 1869.

CAUTION!

ALL Persons are hereby forbidden to harbour my Wife, ELEANOR FOX, who left her home six weeks ago, or to sell anything on credit to her, on my account.

WILLIAM B. FOX.

Madoc, July 17th, 1869.

Inspection of Weights & Measures.

NOTICE is hereby given, That ROBERT T. FERGUSON, WEIGHT and MEASURE INSPECTOR for North Hastings, is prepared to adjust and stamp weights and measures whenever called upon. Attention is directed to the penalty for using unstamped weights and measures.

THOMAS WILLS,
Co. Clerk.

Madoc, July 16, 1869.

Volunteers, Attention!

THE VOLUNTEERS of the MADOC Company are hereby ordered to attend Drill at the Barracks every Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock, sharp, until further orders; and are also notified that no excuse except sickness will be admitted.

By order, G. D. RAWE,
W. S. VOLUME, Captain.
Orderly Corporal.
Madoc, July 8th, 1869.

Teachers' Examination.

THE USUAL HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for CERTIFICATES to teach in the County of Hastings, will be held on

THURSDAY, the Fifth Day of August,

at NINE o'clock, A.M.—That for North Hastings at the School House, in Madoc, and that for South Hastings, at School House No. 2, Pinnacle Street, Belleville.

Applications must be forwarded to the undersigned one week previous to the above date, and intending candidates are especially desired to note this, as any entries made on that day would be a serious interruption and annoyance to other teachers.

Applications must contain:—
1. Name and Post Office address of applicant.
2. Testimonials as to moral character and temperate habits, signed by some ordained Minister or Justice of the Peace.
3. A testimonial from their present Trustees, or from those who employed them last.
All candidates are requested to be punctual to the hour—Nine o'clock. None will be admitted after 10 o'clock.

T. S. AGAR,
Sec. N. H. Bd. P. (ns).
F. H. ROUS,
Sec. S. H. Bd. P. Ins.

Belleville, July 6th, 1869.

C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

MUSIC.

MISS ACKERMANN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of MADOC and its vicinity that she will continue to give

INSTRUCTION in INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Miss A. feels confident, from several years' experience in teaching, that she is able to impart a thorough practical acquaintance with the use both of the Piano and Organ.

Young persons wishing to fit themselves for teaching will receive particular attention.

Terms.—Course of 24 Lessons (3 per week).. \$6
Double Lessons, for parties at a distance, 50 cents.

NOTICE

I hereby given, That a BY-LAW will be introduced in the COUNCIL of the Corporation of the United Townships of TUDOR, WOLLASTON and LIMERICK, at the meeting thereof to be held at the NEW DOMINION Hotel, MILLBRIDGE, Tudor, on TUESDAY, August 3rd next, for the purpose of opening and establishing a ROAD, fifty feet wide, commencing at Lot 40, Tree Grants, Hastings Road, Limerick, and running south-westerly into the Township of Wollaston by the 7th Concession line, Lot 4 in the 8th Concession, Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in the 9th Concession, Lots 16, 17 and 18 in the 10th Concession, thence westerly along said Concession line to the side road between Lots 20 and 21, all in the Township of Wollaston, as surveyed and marked out by Benjamin McKillop, Junior, Township Surveyor.

Also, at the same time and place a BY-LAW will be introduced for opening and establishing a ROAD commencing at Town-line at Lot 1 in the 2nd Concession of Limerick, thence running westerly to Lot 5, thence southerly on Lots 6 and 7, through Moore's clearance, and continues in the same direction till it intersects the road leading to Wadsworth Lake, all in the Township of Limerick, as surveyed and laid out by John Ray, Township Surveyor.

Of which all persons interested are requested to take notice.

By Order, WILLIAM HARPER,
Township Clerk.
MILLBRIDGE, Tudor, June 21st, 1869.

TO

TRUSTEES AND TEACHERS

OF

Common Schools
IN THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

THE GOVERNMENT GRANT for 1869 will be paid on SATURDAY, the 31st Day of July, at the undermentioned places:—

Madoc	Town Hall,	Madoc
Tudor	Millbridge	
Elzevir	Town Hall,	Bridgewater.
Hungerford	"	Wood.
Huntingdon	"	Moirs.
Rawdon,	"	Rawdon.
Marmora and Lake	"	Marmora.
Sidney,	Mr. Ross's Store,	Belleville.
Charlton	"	
Tyendinaga,	Town Hall,	Melrose.

The Treasurers of the various Townships are requested to attend as above for payment of the Teachers' Trustees and Teachers, on forwarding their orders to the Local Superintendent, will be pleased to observe that such orders must be signed by the Trustees, under seal, and duly endorsed by the Teacher.

T. S. AGAR,
L. S. N. H.
F. H. ROUS,
L. S. S. H.

Belleville, July 6th, 1869.

Grain Cradles

AND

Spinning Wheels

REPAIRED by the Subscriber.
Residence, One Mile West of Madoc Village.
ISAAC CANNIFF.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE
With Taste and Dispatch

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

For SALE.

A COMFORTABLE
DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT,
In MADOC VILLAGE.

For further particulars, inquire of the Proprietor,
S. D. ROSS.
4th June, 1869.

Farm for Sale.

LOT Number One in the Eleventh Concession of L MARMORA, containing Sixty-seven and a half (67½) acres, about a dozen of which are cleared. With a Log House and Log Barn.

Title perfect. For terms, apply to
GEORGE GIBSON,
Storrington, Sunbury P. O., near Kingston, Ont.,
or at the MERCURY Office.—June 2, 1869.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

LAND.—LOTS FOR SALE,
SUITABLE FOR FARMING OR MINING

MARMORA—part of 25 in the 6th, and of 1 in the 10th.
MADOC—part of 7 in 2nd, 5 in 2nd, 19 in 4th, 1 in 9th.
HUNTERFORD—part of 27 in 5th, 31 in 6th, 31 in 10th, and 5 in 14th.
HUNTINGDON—14 in 12th.

Further information may be had by applying to
JOHN IVERS, AGENT,
St. Francis Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

NOTICE.—Any persons found cutting timber, or in any way trespassing on any of the above lands, will be liable to immediate prosecution.

JOHN IVERS, Agent, Montreal,
T. M. NULTY, Barrister, Belleville.

Fornert & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.

OFFICE, Next Door to the Hoffman House, MADOC.

Land Carefully Examined and Reported on.
Money to Loan.
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Madoc, Oct. 10th, 1868.

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MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company are about to run a new line of steamers between Montreal and Halifax.

On the 54th anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, the 18th of June last, there were living 135 English officers who took part in it.

Exploring parties sent out by the Russian government have discovered extensive coal mines on the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea.

A divorce case is now pending in Grafton county, N. H., in which the parties have been married forty-four years, and had fifteen children, of whom twelve are now living and of age.

An ancient privilege of M.P.'s is to be swept away ruthlessly. The freedom from arrest enjoyed by members of parliament since 1542 is withdrawn by the Bankruptcy bill.

It is said that many of the English converts to the church of Rome are quietly returning to the English church. Among the number are Thomas Arnold, Mr. Falgrave, Mr. Walford, and a son of Mrs. Hemans.

A free trade meeting has been held at Buffalo. In the course of the remarks made by the Hon. James M. Homphrey, the remarkable fact was announced, that the entire press of Buffalo, irrespective of party, favoured free trade.

The Philadelphia Press expresses the hope that Chinese house servants will soon be introduced in that city. The Chinese have given good satisfaction as house servants in California, working for low wages, and doing their work well.

The New York agents have finally given up all hope of ever again seeing or hearing of the missing steamship United Kingdom. She has totally disappeared, like the ill-fated President, without leaving a wreck or a token behind to show that she once existed.

By a statement recently made to the Board of Trade by a number of English agriculturists, it appears that there are in London manufacturers whose sole trade is in the preparation of artificial seeds, which they manufacture and colour so as to deceive purchasers.

A deputation recently waited upon Earl Granville at his official residence in London, to represent the expediency of disestablishing the Church in Jamaica; to which he replied that, although the Government agreed with their views, the mode of proceeding was not yet decided upon.

On the Emperor leaving the camp of Chalons, after his recent visit, Marshal Bazaine assembled all the generals and officers, and communicated an order from the Minister of War to the effect that all preparations were to be made for a speedy campaign. The officers were to keep their uniforms on hand and settle their family matters.

What next? The London Spectator—a liberal journal with slight tendencies to rationalistic heterodoxy—suggests that the Queen should make Archbishop Manning a peer. Why not Thomas Binney and Dr. Brook as well? These gentlemen may be said to represent churches which it would be well to have somebody to speak for in the Upper House of the legislature.

There threatens to be a reform in gentlemen's morning dress as well as evening dress. At the breakfast party at Buckingham Palace in honour of the Viceroy of Egypt blue dress coats with gilt buttons were de rigueur. We are sorry to see this, as we consider a swallow-tailed coat worn in broad daylight is an abomination.

La Gazette de Sorel says that Lord Cecil attempted to preach on the steamer Montreal the other night, but was interrupted by a portion of his audience, who called on the captain to interfere, and thus brought the devotional exercises to a sudden close. One or two ministers also attempted to convert the passengers, and were requested to reserve their sermons for another opportunity.

A Cork correspondent says:—In consequence of the Cork Yacht Club not having compelled the yachts in the harbour to exhibit bunting in honour of the Queen's coronation, Rear-Admiral Ward would not permit the usual decoration of the men-of-war at the regatta at Queenstown, alleging that the club had been wanting in respect to her Majesty. The club having been informed of this, and that at the admiral's table they were spoken of as half Pennans, directed the removal of the admiral's name from their list of patrons and vice-presidents.

Emigration from England still proceeds at a frightful rate. During the past six months close upon 100,000 persons have left the country via the Mersey

alone. The number during the last quarter was 73,411, being 21,156 more than the returns for the corresponding period of last year. The proportion of English in these numbers is unusually great, although it should be remembered that a very considerable number of the Irish and Germans who formerly embarked at Liverpool now take ship at Queenstown, Greenestown and Hamburg. Still the fact is apparent that English working men are seeking the means of existence and the hopes of wealth in foreign lands in sufficient numbers to affect the interests of the labour market at home. The matter may not be one altogether for lamentation; but, at any rate, it is important.

A curious phenomenon on Lake Huron has been brought to the notice of the Collingwood Enterprise. On the afternoon of Saturday last, a couple of hours before the storm, with a strong southern wind blowing, the lake suddenly rose three feet six inches, causing quite a commotion among those engaged in loading timber at the dock. The water came into the harbour in three huge waves, each one following the other in quick succession. The rise about lasted thirty minutes, when it again fell to its usual level.

The condition of Spain is by no means satisfactory although we are being continually informed that "tranquillity prevails throughout the country." The correspondent of one of the daily papers tells us that in Madrid the slightest alarm in a crowd produces a panic. "Almost everybody," says the same authority, "is armed to a minor or greater degree. The lower classes stick to their traditional knife or dagger, while the upper indulge freely in pocket pistols and sword canes, all of course dexterously concealing their deadly character, but all ready to be used at a moment's warning. Even the ordinary police, instead of sticks, wear swords. Such is the state of society, and such it will continue till an end is put to the present interregnum, and the question finally settled whether Spain is to be a monarchy or a republic." This great question is apparently no nearer solution than ever, and the appointment of regent has, as might have been expected, done but little to allay the excitement which the discussion of it naturally keeps alive.

EATEN.—A report comes from Michigan that Charles White, the lion tamer travelling with Thayer's menagerie, was eaten by the lions, while making them perform in their cage in a town in that State, a short time since. This is said to be the same person who visited this place last fall, in charge of the lions belonging to Thayer's circus.—Mr. Forest Examiner.

A RUNAWAY.—A few days since the papers announced the sudden disappearance of the cashier of a firm of high standing in Liverpool. The amount of the deficiency was stated to be about £3,000; but it now appears that, in addition to this misappropriation of his employers' money, that there are several very heavy tradesmen's bills left unpaid—jewellers, tailors, hosiers, bootmakers, wine merchants, &c. The runaway has left no fewer than three wives and three fathers-in-law behind him, and, if rumour is correct, he is accompanied in his flight by a widow of about thirty years of age. It turns out moreover, that while he held his confidential situation the cashier was really a returned convict, in possession of a ticket-of-leave.

SURVEY OF THE NORTH WEST.—The Globe is happy to learn that Mr. Stoughton Dennis has been employed by the Dominion Government to make arrangements for the first survey of lands in the North West Territory. He is to report on the best method of survey, choosing between our own of concessions and lots, and the American, of section and quarter section. He will examine the American system in Minnesota on his way to the Territory, and will almost certainly adopt it. Practical surveyors invariably prefer it, and it has been employed in the recent surveys in Algoma. Mr. Dennis will make his headquarters at Fort Garry; select, after inquiries, the first place for settlement; settle on his meridional and base lines, and lay out at once enough land for the occupation of the emigrants of next season. Mr. Dennis has had long experience in Canada, and is well qualified for the work which he has undertaken.

THE RELEASE OF FATHER McMAHON.—Ottawa, July 22.—A minute of Council, ordering the release of McMahon, is published. The two reasons which moved the Government to release the convict, are, the impression prevailing among Roman Catholics, because of the acquittal of Lunken, and of the convicting jury being all Protestants, that the prisoner had not impartial justice administered to him, and the actual and principal reason is a regard for the good

services to the country of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, who greatly desired McMahon's release.

Observations by physicians in some parts of Texas show that while the natural growth of the white race has been unimpeded, the coloured people have diminished by mortality and emigration about ten per cent in four years.

VARIETIES.

Why are fowls fashionable birds?—Because they always appear dressed for dinner.

"A play upon words," as the schoolboy said when he kicked the dictionary up and down the school.

Love, the toothache, a cough, and tight boots, are things which cannot long be kept secret.

A young man of Memphis wants the \$100 offered for information of the whereabouts of the girl he eloped with.

"Is there any danger of the bon-constrictor biting?" asked a lady visitor at the Zoological Gardens. "Not the least, marm," replied the keeper; "he never bites—he swallows his wittles whole!"

Tom asked an old "ten-per-cent" what he wanted to accumulate so much money for. Says he, "You can't take it with you when you die, and if you could, it would melt."

There is a man down East, rather a facetious fellow, who named his first child Something, as it was something new. His next child was called Nothing, it being nothing new.

If Tommy—doesn't die young he'll make a sharp lawyer when he grows up. He took his sister's share of a cake the other day and excused the act on the ground that his father had told him always to take his sister's part.

A woman being enjoined to try the effects of kindness upon her husband, and being told that it would heat coils of fire on his head, replied that she had "tried boiling water, and it didn't do a bit of good."

A richly dressed lady stopped a boy trudging along with a basket, and asked, "My little boy, have you got religion?" "No, ma'am," said the innocent, "I've got potatoes."

A gentleman asked a lady known to be utterly ignorant of languages, "How did you get along when abroad to make yourself understood?" "Oh, my dear sir," replied she, with quite a French air, "we had an interpreter with us." The same lady having arranged some statues in an adjoining room, requested the same gentleman to "step into the next impartment and see her antiques" (antiques).

X., a man on whom fortune had not smiled, married a rich heiress, Miss D., against the will of her brother, a gentleman in high position. Since his sister's marriage, D. will not recognise either the wife or the husband. One day he met X., who came up and offered his hand. "Never!" replied the implacable brother-in-law. "How! you refuse your hand to me," said the late bridegroom. "I understand why you should not like to speak to your sister, who has made a bad match; but what reasons have you for bearing such a grudge against me, since I have made an excellent one?"

A LONG PRAYER.—Deacon Barnes, of Ohio, a very pious man, was noted for his prayers, especially in his family. "One morning, the deacon and his wife were alone, and as was his usual custom after breakfast a prayer was offered. There being an unusual amount of work that day the deacon's prayer was short. He seized his hat and milk pail, and started for the barn. His wife being very deaf, did not notice his absence, but supposed him to be still engaged in prayer. On his return from milking, he was surprised to find her still kneeling. He stepped up to her and shouted "Amen," when she immediately arose, and went about her work as if nothing had happened.

SAVED HIS WHIPPING.—A little urchin seven or eight years old, in a school where a Miss Blodgett was teacher, composed the following, and wrote it on his slate at prayer time, to the great amusement of the boys:—

"A little mouse ran up the stairs,
To hear Miss Blodgett say her prayers."
The teacher discovered the rhyme, and called out the culprit. For a punishment she gave him his choice, to make another rhyme in five minutes, or be caned. So after thinking and blinking, and scratching his head till his time was nearly out, and the teacher was lifting the cane in a threatening manner, at the last moment he exclaimed—

"Here I stand before Miss Blodgett;
She's going to strike, and I'm going to dodge it."